The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1889. NO. 11.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

At Fall River, Mass., six thousand weavers went out on a strike for higher wages.

Harrison should go around at once and forbid the mills shutting down and leaving their men idle.

If Cleveland had been elected, what a cry there would have been from the Republicans that the failure of the Reading iron works and 2500 men out of employ, was all Cleveland's fault. Not so?

All the failures of business men, and the shut down of mills in the last four years, including the big failures in the last ten days, were under a high tariff enacted by the Republicans. What have they to answer?

Puddlers of the Blandon Rolling Mill at Blandon, Pa., who voted for Harrison, and protection and expectant prosperity because of the victory, Saturday announced to their employers that they would not accept a reduction from $3.50 to $3.25 per ton. The mill is now shut down so they can enjoy inauguration day.

The Lewisburg nail works have shut down and are in the hands of the Sheriff. We are informed the nail company owed the Penna. railroad $242 freight which the latter were not able to collect, and used this expedient: They watched their opportunity, backed an engine up to the nail works, hitched onto a car of nails and ran it over to Montandon.

There is but little gossip afloat concerning foreign missions except that in ralation to applications for appointment. It is reported that Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, has been offered the English mission, and ex-senator Palmer, of Michigan, that to Spain. The latter however, says he will not go abroad but return to Michigan and run for governor. Ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana, will go to Rome and it is expected that John C. New will go to Anstria.

The committee appointed by the speaker of the house to investigate the rumors that money had been used to defeat the passage of the Granger beef bill, held a meeting in one of the committee rooms of the house. Several witnesses were examined, but they all testified that they did not possess definite information as to the corrupt use of money and knew nothing except that which they had heard. The committee decided to adjourn and meet at the call of the chair.

The marriage ceremony of the Emperor of China at Shanghai was a most gorgeous though exclusive affair. The foreign diplomats requested the privilege of paying their respects to his majesty, but the tenders were politely declined. They were entertained at a banquet by the ministers, however, and received valuable presents in honor of the occasion. The splendor surrounding the ceremony and the vast sum expended in carrying out the program is in marked contrast to the fact that millions of people are starving in the province.

Some idea of the crowds of people in Washington during the inauguration can be derived from the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad brought into the city 65,000 people on excursion tickets, and the Baltimore and Ohio, according to General Manager Clements, hauled upwards of 75,000 people. After the parade trains were made up and despatched as rapidly as possible. Not an accident of any kind marred the moving of trains and everything is in good working order on the railroads. As many of the public buildings were given up to visiting militia the employees were unable to work for two or three days and thus had practically that many additional holidays. In the Pension Building business had been almost suspended for a week.

The present depression of the iron trade, says the *Patriot*, throughout the country naturally excites a great deal of attention and the almost universal opinion of manufacturers is that over production is the cause of the trouble. Previous to the presidential election the republican newspapers and stump speakers admonished the people not to vote in approval of tariff reform for the reason that the triumph of such a movement would break down that policy which protects the American workingman and stimulates and encourages home industries.

Tariff reform received a temporary backset and the republican party has absolute control of the affairs of the country yet the list of financial failures grows larger each day and the "protective tariff" has manifestly failed to do the work for which it is intended.

The vast majority of voters who in November last cast their ballots in condemnation of the monopolistic policy know now that there is no doubt as to the wisdom of their course.

State College Expenditures.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, approved June 3, 1887, appropriating the sum of $112,000 to the Pennsylvania State College, the following expenditures have been made: About $18.000 bave been expended on the main college building. The old narrow, steep and dark staircases have been torn out and replaced by open and airy stairways, constructed of oiled ash and lighted at each landing from the first to the fifth floor by new and large windows, cut through the heavy stone wall of the building. The corridors have also been greatly enlarged. Two stories of the centre wing have been converted into a chapel, which, with the gallery, will accommodate 600 people, and is provided with opera chairs and an ample stage. In addition to these improvements the building has been furnished with electric light.

About $8000 have been expended for machinery in the mechanic arts department and the electric plant situated in the mechanic arts buildings.

Some $19,000 were consumed in erecting the new armory and assembly hall, which is built of brick with Ohio stone trimings, of the dimensions of 80 by 140 feet, and containes commandant's office, reception rooms and toilette room, the drill room being 80 by 110 feet, covered with an iron truss roof.

About $8000 have been expended upon the Botanical Laboratory. This building is built of limesone and brick and contains class rooms and museums, with a conservatory and greenhouse attached to it. Its design is to give a practical knowledge of that branch of biology pertaining to plant life. The building for the chemical and physical laboratories is much the largest of the new structure and presents an imposing appearance. The first story is built of limestone, the balance of brick and Ohio stone. It is three stories high, covering ground to the extent of 101 by 145 feet. It is designed after the Sheffield School of Science at Yale College, and is intended to be one of the most complete schools of chemistry in the country. The cost of this building was about $30,000.

Two residences, one for the director of the Experiment Station and the other for the United States military instructor have been built. They are built on the Queen Anne style, costing about $8000 $12,000 are being spent on experiments conducted at the station.

The balance of the appropriation is being expended on specified objects. The state has taken a step toward placing this institution upon a footing equal to that of similar institutions of other states; for example, Alabama has given $238,111 to her state college; Iowa, $400,000; Massachusetts, $222,500; Maine, $437,236.

Grover Cleveland is no longer President of the United States, his term having expired at noon Monday. He has left the office, however, with the respect and good wishes of the great majority of the people of the whole country, who admire him for his honesty, his firmness, his courage and his ability. May his future life be a happy one.

As President Cleveland passes from public to private life, remarks the Philadelphia *Ledger*, it is but the merest justice for men of all parties to cordially concede that his administration, though not free from errors of judgment, has been one honorable to him and creditable to his country. His discharge of duty has been faithful, his conduct honest and patriotic, his industry and zeal unquestioned and unquestionable, his courage too great for his success. During his entire term of office neither his personal nor official integrity has been impugned; his conduct of affairs, foreign and domestic, has been conservativly safe and has resulted in the common prosperity of the country.

Indiana seems to have become the banner State and to have taken possession of everything. Those who knew the president well in Indianapolis have not yet become sufficiently respectful toward him and his high office. When making inquiry about him, instead of asking "Is the president in?" the most of them would say: "Is Ben upstairs?"

Halford is always referred to as "'Lije." It was the general belief that the same consideration would be shown to the private secretary that was extended to his worthy predecessor, and that he should be known as Colonel Halford, instead of the plain 'Lije.

The revenue bill as it stands in the house exempts building and loan associations, as well as manufacturing corporations, from the payment of a tax on the capital stock, a proposition to tax the former having been overwhelmingly defeated at the morning session of the House.

One hundred and thirty out of one hundred and forty of Harrison's old regiment, are applicants for office.

A REPUBLICAN TRICK.

It Is Concealed Behind the Prohibition Movement in Pennsylvania.

There seems to be a growing suspicion in Pennsylvania that there is more "politics" than temperance in the sudden zeal of the Republicans of the state for Prohibition. The passage of the Prohibition amendment to the constitution by the legislature, under "Boss" Quay's inspiration, and its approval by the governor, has set many people to thinking, and there is clearly going to be a good deal of discussion before the people come to the polls to vote upon it. The state has at present an excellent high license law which is working well; there was no strong demand for a change from that, and no apparent cause for the sudden action of the Republicans in the legislature. It is suspected, therefore, that there is some political trick in the movement, and one theory is that the Republican managers think a prohibition law would work for their benefit in Pennsylvania as it has in Rhode Island. In the latter state it is well known that the liquor dealers pay little attention to the law, and that they pay regular assessments to the Republican managers with the understanding that they shall not be interfered with. This has been found to be so valuable a source of income to the campaign funds that Republican managers in other states than Pennsylvania are said to be casting longing eyes upon it.—New York Evening Post.

A Genuinely Democratic Course.

If a man retires from the office of president late in life he is likely to be comfortably provided for and indisposed to further public service. If he is in the vigor of life and desirous of further honors, he has the chance as other eminent men for public employment if he sees fit to take it, and as in the case of the younger Adams and of Johnson, he may do so without any sacrifice of dignity. Or, best of all, he may, as President Cleveland proposes to do, resume his place among his fellow citizens and engage in whatever profitable occupation his talents and training may fit him for. This is the most genuinely democratic course to pursue and one most in consonance with the spirit of our institutions and of our people. It disposes in a natural and sensible way of the notion that after a man has been president there is no place for him in the Republic and one ought to be made. Let him, like Cincinnatus, return to his plow.—New York Times.

The Universal Yankee.

Eugene Field says that young Jim Blaine is so delighted at the prospect of his father's having a place in the Harrison cabinet that he has quit work and is indulging in a jubilation all by himself after the fashion of Lord Dundreary's bird of a feather that flocked together. The Yankee is a strangely mercurial critter when once he is aroused to a condition of emotional exaltation. They tell a story to the effect that when the annual salaries of the members of the Amherst college faculty were raised to $1,200 apiece old Professor Snell, who had taught mathematics for half a century in that institution, went home and called out to his wife: "Our salary has been raised, and we've got to celebrate; cook the codfish in cream today, wife—in real cream—no more flour thickening for us."—Rochester (N. Y.) Union and Advertiser.

What the New Administration Needs.

The incoming administration will not have an easy time of it. The margin of its supporters in each house of the congress is very small, and the majority of the people were, and are, opposed to it.

The questions which will be forced upon its immediate attention are chiefly economic; and its declared policy is not upon the popular side.

One thing would help it greatly—a serious foreign disturbance. In the event of a conflict with a foreign power our people always sustain the government, "right or wrong."

The Harrison administration needs a rumpus with Europe; and, looking over the diplomatic chart, the sagacious eye discovers several fine opportunities.—Cincinanti Enquirer.

Protection That Doesn't Protect.

The London Times has the bad taste to mention that England carries over one half of the commerce of the United States, the rest being mainly divided with smaller powers. It is not a matter for eagle work on this side; but then the country has protection in large packages, if it does keep American shipping off the the big waters.—St. Paul Globe.

Here Too.

Mr. Cleveland's determination to return to the practice of law in the great state with which his name has been so honorably identified is announced. We congratulate the people of New York upon the acquisition. Mr. Cleveland is in the prime of his power.—Philadelphia Record.

Shut the Door to Themselves.

If there are any New Yorkers who contributed to the Wanamaker campaign fund, they must feel astonished at the thought that by elevating Wanamaker to the cabinet they may have kept their own state from obtaining cabinet recognition.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

True Indeed.

Senator Riddleberger is a candidate for internal revenue collector in Virginia. He would make a good tester of distilled spirits.—Boston Herald.

HIS SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.

Mr. Cleveland Has No Un-American Notions About an Ex-President's Dignity.

The authoritative announcement that Mr. Cleveland, when his term of office expires, will enter upon the practice of law in this city is a gratifying one. He never came to a more sensible conclusion.

There has been more or less fal de rol prevalent of late about ex-presidential dignity and the propriety of a retirement from the ordinary occupations of life on the part of the individual who has once served as chief magistrate. Under the modern and democratic despensation there is nothing more dignified than labor, and there is nothing better for an ex-president than to demonstrate the fact that he can remain a self sustaining and useful member of society.

In so doing Mr. Cleveland will simply vindicate his American citizenship. The most valuable part of John Quincy Adams' life was after he left the White House. He was sent to congress at the next election, and died in the harness nineteen years afterwards with the title, which Milton gave to Isocrates of "Old man eloquent." This was fully as dignified as either drawing a pension of grieving in idleness over past greatness.

It is suggested that it is Mr Cleveland's intention not to withdraw altogether from the political field, and, however much or little wisdom there may be in such a determination in his case, he could not further his prospects better than by going to work to earn his living or a fortune like other men. There is no doubt about the prompt indorsement of that by the American people, irrespective of party.—New York World.

What Whitney Has Done.

The Samoan question was referred to in the discussion by the house of the naval bill, passed Saturday, as illustrating the class of cases in which the possession of an adequate navy would save the United States from insult and dishonor at the hands of the well armed powers of Europe. Among the items of the bill was one appropriating $100,000 to "permanently establish" a station for coal and other supplies for our navy and merchant marine on Pago-Pago bay. Mr. Herbert, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, declared that the vessels of the new navy, constructed under the auspices of the Cleveland administration, would be "equal to any vessels in the world of similar types." This is a good deal to be able to say of the efficiency and honesty of the present administration. After the civil war and previous to 1885 we spent several hundred millions for ships, but did not get them, the money going into "political" repairs at various navy yards. The results of Secretary Whitney's management were accomplished chiefly by reforming the bad practices of previous naval secretaries.—Baltimore Sun.

Only Useful at Elections.

The colored man is appearing at Indianapolis and demanding office of the president-elect. And the colored man has a clear right, if political services are to determine the distribution of offices under the incoming administration, to make this demand—and make it loud and strong. The Democratic party has more than a million majority of the white vote of the country. Without the colored man's vote not all the money of the fat fried manufacturers and corporations would have sufficed to elect Harrison and Morton. Without the colored man's vote the candidates could not have carried New York, Ohio and Indiana. If Harrison and Morton are not devoid of gratitude they will see to it that the colored man has his pick of the spoils.—Catskill Recorder.

A Campaign of Education.

With the money sack senate continually playing into the hands of the protected monopolists, the people are being afforded a good opportunity to learn all about the effects of the hideous Republican system, devised and promoted for the sole purpose of robbing the many to enrich the few. The "campaign of education" is moving steadily forward.—Seymour Democrat.

Something for Lige to Read.

It might be well for Mr. Harrison, at his inauguration ball, to follow the example of Lady Florence Dixie and allow the ladies to select their partners for the dance. There is little hope, however, that he will do this. Dixie is not a name that Mr. Harrison likes. Indeed, he will not even allow the brass band to make any use of it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Plenty of News.

When Mr. Blaine is secretary of state here, Herbert Bismarck chancellor in Germany, Crispi controlling Italy and Boulanger minister of war in France there should be plenty of news for everybody who likes news.—New York Herald.

The Narrow Minded Senate.

In the Samoan matter, the United States senate has drawn upon itself additional odium. For narrowness and partisan meanness, no legislative body has ever surpassed the present senate.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Government for Instance.

On to Oklahoma! That is not the only place that will be run wide open after the 4th of March.—Chicago Herald.

Let's Have the Story.

Why is Senator Allison so reluctant? Is there a story tacked on to it?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

There is intense excitement all through the southern part of the Pacific coast, over the gold fields just discovered in Lower California. They are located about 100 miles from the border and forty miles from the coast, in the Santa Clare Valley. The development made thus far is said to cover 100 square miles, all thought to be equally rich in placer and quartz. It is about fifty miles from Real Del Castillo, the scene of last year's mining excitement. All manner of wild reports are current concerning the richness of the find, but, even after allowance is made for the usual exaggeration, the new fields appear to be phenomenally rich. The placer has long been known to Mexicans, and the placers were profitably worked 100 years ago. The greatest difficulty is in the water supply. At present there is plenty of water, but that supplied by winter rains will soon be gone, and then a large proportion of those now flocking to the mines will find themselves unable either to accomplish anything there or to get away.

Those acquainted with the country say that the winter will run until July, when it will dry up. There is said to be a good supply of water not far from the mines, but it will require a large outlay of money to make it available. From Los Angles, San Diego and other towns in the south, people are rushing across the border in swarms. Two thousand are camped at Tia Junana, impatiently awaiting the slow progress of the custom house and anxious to reach the diggings. Ensenada, which is forty or fifty miles northwest of the fields, is almost deserted, business men, laborers and idlers having all gone to the mines. In San Diego labor is getting so scarce that the Coronado and other hotels are almost without waiters, stores are short of clerks and now the newspapers are short of printers. The city council has gone and the city guard has deserted its post.

Reports say that 500 men are already in the mining camp. The roads to the mines are lined with the burro trains, and steamers to Ensenada are crowded and compelled to refuse many applications for passage.

Newspapers are now hunting up the shortest complete poems. One quotes a saloon sign:

"Lager beer,
Sold here."

This is full and complete as the fellow gets who is a patron inside. But during a recent blizzard in Dakota, the result of the unpleasant kick up of wind, in its violence and financial effects, was given on a sign outside of a store, viz:

"This bliz
Knocks biz."

The above is poetry, and any fool can write poetry, and judging from the amount of poetry written the census of fools wouldn't show up small, But to write prose with as few words as possible, and saying a great deal, shows the scholar, and the date of this writing being the 4th of March, the REPORTER will indite the events of this day, prophetic of four years, in one compound word, viz:

"Harris-on."

This is briefer and carries more significance than the messages which passed between two parties relative to having some coal loaded. The first party sent this:

":"

semi-colon—see my coal on. The reply of the other party was thus:

":"

colon—coal on.

Now ";" ":" and Harris-on are mighty concise and to the point. But as our own sentence takes in a period of four years, we trust our enemies will be magnanimous enough to admit that we deserve the premium for brevity:

War on Dressed Beef.

St. Louis, March 11.—The committees appointed by the Legislatures of the Western States and Territories will meet at the Southern Hotel to-morrow to formulate a bill on the beef question to be passed simultaneously by the various Legislatures. The object is to secure quarantine regulations against beef and pork shipped to the different States by the Chicago Dressed Beef Company. The convention is an outgrowth of the butchers' and cattle men's convention held here in November, and a majority of the delegates are understood to favor laws requiring all cattle consumed in a State to be inspected on the hoof by sanitary officers. The Texas men intend to bring their State laws against trusts to bear while the other States deem it best to rest their case on sanitary grounds.

The St. Louis butchers are a unit against Chicago meat, owing to the fact that the Chicago Dressed Beef Company can put choice dressed beef on sale in this city at a less price to the consumer than the beef offered by the local butchers.

The delegates are open to argument and say they will hear both sides of the question. The Chicago people convinced the convention last fall that Chicago was right. A delegation of Chicago dressed beef men will attend the convention.

Inaugural Travel on the Penn. Railroad.

When in 1885 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company successfully carried into and returned from Washington the vast host of inaugural pilgrims, it was considered that the perfection of railroad management, in promptly and effectively moving enormous numbers of people within a given space of time, had been reached. But notwithstanding this extraordinary record the achievement of this company on the inaugural occasion just passed surpassed all previous accomplishments in this direction. The company was prepared to do much more than it did, and had not the unusual inclemency of the weather intervened the total result would have been far greater.

One hundred and five thousand excursionists, including the public, the organizations, and the military, were delivered in Washington before noon of March 4th, and all, except the clubs and the military, were landed at the Baltimore and Potomac Station. For the conveyance of this number it required two hundred and ten trains of ten cars each, with an average of fifty persons to each car. All the trains were run in sections, and in many cases the number of sections to a given train reached ten. This involved a continuous stream of crowded cars entering the station at intervals of a few minutes discharging their passengers, and being shifted out to make room for the incoming current. All these trains were moved promptly, and no accident of any character occurred to mar the success of the work. No unavoidable delay was experienced, but under the strict rules governing the operators of the block system, there were, perhaps, here and there delays, which safety necessitated, on a line of track filled to repletion with long trains of crowded cars.

The true test of ability in management came when the thousands, impatient and eager to return, crowded into the station and filled the trains as fast as they were made up. This difficult portion of the work was accomplished with reasonable promptitude, considering the vast number of people and the multiplicity of trains to be moved at one time. On Monday night and Tuesday hundreds of trains started from the capital, all freighted to their utmost capacity, and, under the admirable system which distinguishes the entire organization of this road, were forwarded to their destination steadily and in complete safety. Such a result could never be achieved except under the method of operation employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, coupled with the ability, sagacity, and faithfulness of the employes. It was a truly wonderful exhibition of skillful management, and finds its only parallel in a similar achievement, when the same company handled with conspicuous success one hundred and seventy five thousand people on the occasion of the Constitutional Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia, in September, 1887.

The revenue from this service will amount to half million of dollars.

Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

Harrisburg, March 11.—Colonel Bean, General Gobin and Senator Sloan, the sub-committee to which has been referred the problem of caring for the soldiers' orphans, will have a meeting some time this week. All three gentlemen are in favor of closing schools now controlled by the Wright syndicate. They propose to prepare a bill which shall provide for the care of the children now in the schools until they reach the age of 16 years. In speaking of this matter to-day Senator Sloan said he thought the children would be divided up among the normal schools of the State.

The Senator also said he thought the suggestion of the Grand Army of the Republic to place the care of the children in the hands of a commission would be embodied in the proposed bill. This, of course, will wipe out the department of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, which is at present connected with that of education.

The West Virginia Muddle.

Charleston, W. Va., March 12.—The supreme court this morning decided in the Goff-Wilson gubernatorial mandamus case that Governor Wilson is entitled to hold over until such time as the contest between Fleming and Goff shall have been settled; or, in other words, Goff is not entitled to the seat on the ground that the returns were not declared by the legislature. The fight will now be between Wilson and Carr on a quo warranto.

New Hampshire Wet.

In new Hampshire the prohibition amendment to the Constitution has been defeated by over 5,000 majority. It has been a Waterloo for the Prohibitionists. The returns near midnight show that they have lost Sullivan, their banner county, by a good majority and as far as known have carried the desired two-thirds majority in only one county, viz. Coos, the most northern county in the State, a region of waste and mountains and double-eyed hayseeds, and Granton county by a small majority, far removed from the necessary two-thirds.

A dispatch from Washington says that Postmaster General Wanamaker has satisfied the employes of the post office department already that there will be no dismissals there except for cause. To one of them who tendered his resignation yesterday he said:

"I don't want that. Go back to your desk and attend to your work. When I get time I will look into your case in its turn. If you have been faithful and efficient you won't be disturbed. If you haven't been you needn't go through the formality of resigning."

——See Faubie's stock before purchasing.

A MYSTERIOUS ASSAULT.

A DRUG CLERK HACKED WITH A HATCHET AND FATALLY HURT.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Gunther Wecksung, a drug clerk employed at No. 937 Third avenue, was struck on the head with an axe this morning by an unknown man who attempted to rob the store. The clerk was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He will probably die. The doctors began trephining his skull shortly after his admission.

Wecksung was lying on a lounge at the rear of the store when the thief entered. When the latter attempted to steal the cash from the money drawer Wecksung sprang at him. The thief took out an axe from under his coat and dealt the clerk a blow on the head. Wecksung raised his hands to ward off oter blows aimed at his head, and in doing so had both his hands nearly cut off. The thief escaped.

The store was robbed, but the police believe that this was done to avert suspicion as to the real motive of the crime. Wecksung was not insensible when discovered and was removed to the hospital, where the doctors set to work to try and bring him to such a condition that he would be able to tell something of the crime. The hatchet with which the deed was done is new. It had an edge five inches wide and a handle a foot long. The edge of the steel had been turned by the force of the blows upon Wecksung's skull. The drug store is on the ground-floor of a tenement. The prescription counter, where the murder occurred, is concealed from the view of customers in the store, and at its rear a window overlooks the yard. An extension behind the counter did service as a sleeping room for the clerk.

Wecksung came to the store shortly before midnight, and, as far as any one knows, slept there until morning. William Goulick, a boy who does chores about the place, rang the bell at 7 o'clock this morning, and was let in by Wecksung, who was in his shirt sleeves. He went out to get rolls for Wecksung's breakfast, and the clerk went whistling behind the counter to finish his toilet. He seemed to be in good humor. Goulick was detained at the bakery for 15 minutes. Then a plumber in the basement came in to get some drugs he had ordered. The clerk was not in sight, but when called by the plumber, answered faintly from behind the prescription counter. The plumber waited, thinking he had not finished dressing, but at the end of five minutes another customer entered, when he tapped with his foot impatiently on the floor and again a faint voice was heard. Thinking the clerk might be sick, McCreery, the new arrival, went behind the counter. He had not disappeared a moment before loud cries brought the other customer behind the counter.

There a fearful sight was beheld. On the floor in front of a lounge lay Wecksung in a pool of blood. He was literally hacked to pieces, and from a deep cut in his head the brain protruded. One of his hands was cut and pounded into a bloody mass, and his coat was cut in a dozen places where the hatchet blade had entered his back. The walls and furniture in the room were spattered with blood.

The proprietor of the store was summoned and the dying clerk was placed upon the lounge and restoratives administered. His senses were not gone and when questioned as to how he had received the cuts answered slowly and painfully. He had sat down on the lounge when the boy left him, and bent forward to lace his shoes. While in that position he received a blow on the arm, and in attempting to rise was struck on the head. Instinctively raising his hand to ward off the blow, the hatchet in the grasp of the invisible butcher again descended and the member was nearly severed. The clerk then lost consciousness.

The detectives, who arrived a few minutes, after, immediately took the hatchet, and set out to find where it had been purchased.

The $11 in the cash drawer had been taken, but the detectives were of the opinion that the crime had been committed by some one with a grudge against the victim, and not by a common thief.

The peculiarity in the case is found in the cut coat. The clerk, when discovered, was in his shirt sleeves, and it was hardly possible that the could have taken off his coat after the blows had been inflicted. No one present thought of ascertaining if the rents in the coat corresponded to the cnts on the body.

Six hours after the deed had been committed there had been no clue found as to the perpetrator No one had seen any one but the messenger boy either enter or leave the premises about the time of the crime, and the conclusion reached was that the assassin came through the rear door.

The suspicion that a woman is concerned in the case is strong in the minds of the police, but it cannot be learned that the clerk had any entanglements. He was 29 years old, unmarried and a German.

The clerk died of his wounds at Bellevue Hospital to-night.

Woman's Help.

Many a man distinguished in the world of letters confesses that he owes much of his success to his wife. Mr. Gladstone loves to tell of all his wife has done for him. President Grevy also paid a generous tribute to his wife's usefulness. But when the world talks of all a man has done, it seldom takes note of the help some woman may have been to him; for instance, it is rarely said, although tolerably well known that Mendelssohn's sister, Fanny, wrote several of the exquisite "Songs Without Words" that appear under his name and contributed much to his musical fame. Wordsworth's sister, it is said, wrote his famous poem of "The Daffodils" or the greater part of it, while almost every great man is indebted to his wife for as large an amount of research and clerical work as Richard Brinsley Sheridan's wife, the lovely Miss Linley, did for him before one of his great speeches in Parliament.

THE WELDON EXTRADITION BILL.

CANADA NO LONGER TO BE A REFUGE FOR AMERICAN THIEVES.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 7.—The colony of fugitives from justice who have sought a refuge in the Dominion from United States law have been thoroughly aroused to a consciousness that Canada is not likely much longer to offer them a safe haven from the haunting presence of the American detectives.

Since the introduction of the Weldon Extradition Bill Parliament has been flooded with inquiries as to the character of the bill, the crimes to which it applies, as well as to when it will go into effect. John C. Eno, John Keenan and several other representatives of the boodle element of the United States are expected to arrive here to-night to lobby against the Weldon bill, which is to be retroactive and will reach their own cases.

Mr. Weldon states that he is sanguine of his bill passing, as the House, with very few exceptions, approves of the act. The Government has also, it is reported, taken an interest in the matter, which means success. It is stated that some tempting offers are being held out about the lobbies to secure the influence of members against the bill.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—A passenger and freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad collided at Moundsville Narrows, near Wheeling, West Virgia, on the evening of the 1st. No person was badly hurt. The loss to the company will reach $50,000.

—News has reached Jacksonville, Florida, from Okeechobee, of a bloody affray among the Seminole Indians in the Everglades. "Jim," a young buck, became crazy and killed eight of the tribe before he was shot.

—A despatch from Frederick, Maryland, says the false work of the new bridge being constructed across the Potomac, at Point of Rocks, has been swept away by a freshet. The river is rapidly rising.

—Diphtheria of a violent and malignant type is prevailing at St. Petersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, to such an extent that the Town Council has issued an ordinance closing all churches, schools and singing classes and fobidding the holding of any public meeting. St. Petersburg is an oil town, 24 miles from Oil City,

—Charles Wiel was killed and George Schook dangerously wounded by the premature discharge of a cannon at Galconda, Illinois, on the 4th. They, with others, were firing a salute in honor of President Harrison's inauguration.

—Shocks of earthquake were felt at intervals during the day and evening of the 2d at t. Elena, Ecuador. At Guayaquil during the evening of the 2d and morning of the 3d 13 shocks were felt. Clocks were stopped. The telephone wires are down and a panic prevails among the public.

—Robert Sigel, the son and confidential clerk of General Franz Sigel, the agents of the Pension Office in New York city, was arrested on the 1st, on three charges of forgery in connection with pensions. He was placed under $20,000 bail for examination. The forgeries charged are of the signatures to two checks intended for a blind soldier, and one belonging to a widow. Young Sigel has also confessed that he has taken money from claimants in about 150 cases for his services.

—Jacob Germann, of Hannibal, Mo., was killed at Lagrange, on the 1st, while thawing out dynamite in a pan of water on a stove. An explosion occurred. Three of his fellow-workmen in a quarry were also injured, James Fuller fatally. A carriage containing Jason Despar, Agnes Craddock and Maggie Sinclair was overturned in Barre, Mass., on the 2nd, by the horse running away. Miss Sinclair was killed and Mrs. Craddock fatally injured. Mr. Despar was hurt internally.

—West Dexter, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, was dangerously if not fatally injured by being thrown from his horse on the evening of the 2d.

—Ernest J. Knobelsdorf, 22 years of age, whose father died recently in Chicago, leaving him the responsibility of conducting a large insurance business, committed suicide on the 5th. It is believed that the burden was too great for him. Hobart Mullaney, cashier and bookkeeper for the lithographing firm of Julius Bien & Co., of New York, committed suicide on the 5th, after being placed under arrest by a deputy sheriff for embezzlement. His accounts show a shortage of $7000.

—President Harrison's Cabinet, which was confirmed by the Senate on the 5th, is as follows; Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, of Maine; Treasury, William Windom, Minnesota; War, Redfield Proctor, Vermont, Navy, Benjamin F. Tracy, New York; Interior, John W. Noble, Minnesota; Postmaster General, John Wanamaker, Pennsylvania; Attorney General, W. H. H. Miller, Indiana; Secretary of Agriculture, Jeremiah Rusk, Wisconsin.

—Newton Watt, a life convict in prison at Joliet, Illinois, for complicity in the Rock Island train robbery and murder of the express messenger, died of consumption on the 4th. He told his wife and mother that he was innocent.

—John Carter shot and fatally wounded Robert Gross at the Solar Iron Works in Pittsburg on the 4th. They are both colored, and Cross declared that the shooting was intentional and without provocation.

—Sharp earthquake shocks were felt at Guayaquil and St. Elena, Ecuador, on the evening of the 3d.

—An axle broke under a Lehigh and Susquehanna express train three miles from Bethlehem, Penna., on the evening of the 5th, and three coaches were thrown from the rails. David Baker, trackman, was killed, and John Diebert; another employe, dangerously injured. The passengers were badly shaken up.

—Mrs. Ann Driscol decapitated her sleeping husband Timothy with an axe at their home in Waukesha, Wisconsin, on the morning of the 6th. She also attempted to murder her son. She says she was impelled to murder her entire family in order to save them from some unknown calamity. Mrs. Walters, who lived on a ranch near Bozeman, Montana, was found murdered on the 5th. Her husband and eldest son have been arrested charged with the crime. It is claimed that the murder was committed in order to get possession of $200 which the old lady had concealed in the house. Catharine Taylor, a widow, about 50 years of age, was murdered in Troy, New York, on the evening of the 5th by an unknown person. Alfred and Herbert Rother engaged in a shooting affray with Tom and Hugh Mattock, in Temple, Texas, on the 5th. The latter was killed and Tom Mattock was fatally wounded. Alfred Rother was shot in the arm. The trouble arose over the sale of a railroad ticket. A despatch from Helena, Montana, says trouble is feared at Flat Head Lake unless J. B. Clifford and Dr. Cunningham are arrested without delay. The Indian assaulted by these parties some days ago died on the 4th, and the father of the dead boy and the Chief of the tribe have announced their intention to kill Clifford at all hazards. Major Ronan, the agent, is attempting to prevent the Indians from carrying their threat into execution under promise of arresting Clifford and Cunningham and letting the law take its course. J. W. McVeigh was shot and killed by Harlan Turner, in Butler, Missouri, on the evening of the 4th.

—While Joseph McHenry, of Bluffton, Ohio, was setting traps for muskrats on the bank of a creek on the 6th, James Louis, who was out hunting, saw McHenry's head bobbing behind the bushes, and supposing it was an animal, fired. The ball struck McHenry in the head, killing him instantly.

—A section of the floor of the largest storehouse of the Richardson Manufacturing Company, in Worcester, Massachusetts, collapsed on the 6th, and fell into a sewer, carrying with it between 300 and 400 Buckeye mowing machines. The amount of damage is not known, as the managers have no way of ascertaining how badly the machines are wrecked. Each machine is valued at from $55 to $60. No one was injured.

—James Goodwin, a tramp, 40 years old, was arrested in Paterson, New Jersey, on the 6th, on suspicion of being the murderer of Mrs. Mehitable White, who was killed at Braintree, Massachusetts, in December last.

—David and Joseph Nicely, who were arrested a few days since, charged with being implicated in the murder and robbery of Farmer Umberger, were given a preliminary hearing at Somerset, Pa., on the 6th. Miss Ella Stearner, aged 20 years, and little Nannie Horner, a grandchild of the murdered man, were the principal witnesses. Both positively identified the prisoners as the men who visited the house the night of the murder. Thereupon they were remanded to jail for trial.

—Nathan A. Wilson, Secretary of the Cleveland Stove Company, was found dead in the company's office in Cleveland, Ohio, on the morning of the 6th, having committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He was 32 years of age and son of George H. Wilson, President of the company, who lives in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Late on the afternoon of the 6th, the Cleveland Stove Company made an assignment of all its property. The nominal assets are $200,000, while the liabilities are between $80,000 and $90,000. The assignment was made, it is said, "to tide the company over the excitement caused by the Secretary's suicide."

—John McMahon, an Erie brakeman, fell from his train near Stevens Point, New York, on the 6th, and was killed.

—A terrible story from Mount Sterling, Kentucky, of a father joining with a disreputable woman and her two brothers in poisoning his nine children, aged from 3 to 19 years, because they objected to his relations with the woman. Two of the children died on the 28th ult., and a third on the morning of the 1st, and the others were very sick. The accused parties are Frank Conkwright, the father, and Susan, James and William Holden. The last named has fled, the others are in jail.

—Mrs. L. D. Merriman, of Allegheny City, Penna., arrived in Chicago on the 4th, en route to Omaha. Soon after leaving the train she discovered that her satchel had been cut open and $3000 stolen.

—Daniel McLachlan, 22 years old, killed Cora Carnahan, aged 13, at Earlville, Illinois, on the evening of the 6th, and then committed suicide. The pair eloped on the evening of the 3d from Fawnaw, Illinois, and had considerable trouble eluding detectives. McLachlan was a blacksmith, and the girl was the daughter of a well-to-do hotel keeper. Perry Bennett, an aged citizen of Indianapolis, becoming enraged about some trivial matter on the 7th, attempted to kill his daughters with an axe. They escaped and he turned on his wife, who was trying to pacify him, and fatally wounded her in the head. She is 76 years of age, he 80. Bennett is a gambler and notorious character.

—William Stager, of Newark, New Jersey, was killed on the 7th by being struck by a train while crossing the Newark Bay bridge of the New Jersey Central Railroad. The engine of an express train on the Iron Mountain Railroad ran off the track on a street-crossing in St. Louis on the morning of the 7th and fell upon its side. Allen Kobleat, engineer, was killed, and John Mahoney, fireman, dangerously, if not fatally, injured. David Treado was killed on the 7th by falling down stairs at his home, in Paterson, New Jersey. He was 46 years old.

"I MOVE," began a member of Congress, when a voice in the gallery called: "Not until you pay your rent."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

In the Senate on the 6th, a communication was received from the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia asking that, in all legislation looking to the improvement of the Delaware river and harbor, provision shall be made for the construction of tracks of all railroads.

A memorial was also received from the Woman's Suffrage Association of Philadelphia, praying for a law exempting women from taxation until they shall have representation in State government.

The House bill prescribing the time and manner of the submission to the people of the prohibitory amendment was passed on second reading, and so amended by Mr. Cooper as to include the poll tax amendment. Adojurned.

In the Senate, on the 7th, the bill providing for the holding of an election on the Prohibition and Anti-Poll tax amendments on the same day, June 18th, was passed finally and sent to the House. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

—In the House, on the 6th, the following bills were reported from committee with a favorable recommendation: For the better protection of women and the education of children of the State; regulating the employment of the same in factories and providing for the compulsory education of children. The bill providing for the education of indigent children by the State was reported negatively. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 7th, the Granger Tax bill was passed to third reading. The Prohibition election bill was received and laid over until some verbal amendments could be printed. Adjourned.

Studying in School.

We are inclined to think that there is a tendency in our present methods of school discipline to over-look the importance of teaching pupils at school how to think and persue their studies for themselves. The time of teachers is almost wholly occupied in asking and explaining questions and in talking to pupils. That is, the tendency is, to some extent, to fall back again upon the *pouring in process* of instruction, or in other words, to imitate the college and university method by giving instruction by lectures, and this latter course is as might be expected nearly always nothing but a farcical performance. Children should be carefully taught at school how to study their lessons, and they should be placed under strict discipline with reference to this matter. They should be required to study their lessons not only at school but at home. Pupils who have learned to *think* and *study* aright, have already accomplished one-half of the object of education. Pupils may to-day learn to recite their lessons pretty well from a careless perusal of them and from the clear and attractive talks of their teachers, but unless they have studied them *hard* and *thoroughly*, they will not remember them long. They may even in this way learn to solve a difficult problem in arithmetic understandingly, and give a satisfactory explanation of the principles involved, and yet, in a few days subsequently, be altogether unable to do the same thing. But let them learn to solve such a problem by their own efforts and hard study and they will be sure to remember all about it. This latter method of learning is the only efficient means of mental culture and discipline and the only sure method of making rapid progress in the study of any science.

Much of the time devoted to study at school and at home by pupils is altogether wasted because they have not been taught the proper modes of study. They have not been taught how to fix their attention on the subject of their lessons; how to grasp the relation between the ideas and the principles upon which the facts of the lessons depend. If pupils are taught to study in the right way they will find it a pleasure. Each principle should be thoroughly mastered before taking up another. The whole attention should be fixed upon the subject until mastered, but studying should not be continued longer than during the vigorous action of the mind. Weariness produces weakness. Everything that has a tendency to distract the attention of pupils while engaged in study should be prohibited. No one will fail to learn if he studies in the proper way. Success in this as in any other undertaking depends upon effort. There is no luck about it. Everyone who will imply the proper means can control the result. Success in study is always the result of patient and steady perseverance in a judicious course. No one can succeed unless he takes the right course, and then only with continued effort

Things I Dislike.

I dislike a man who makes love to his wife before folks, and makes the house too hot to hold her after they have gone, who says dear, and darling, and wifey in public, and abuses her when he gets her alone. I dislike a woman who, when her husband comes home at night tired and discouraged, perhaps with his day's labor and trials, insists upon dragging him out to a party or opera, when the lounge or bed appears the only comfort to the exhausted man; and I dislike him if he is simpleton enough to dress and accompany her because she cries.

I dislike the man who spends money without stint among men and denies his wife a decent wardrobe; and I dislike the woman who don't make a fuss about it.

I dislike the man who is always ready to do a good turn for a neighbor and obstinately refuses to do anything at home; who gives freely of his time and money to outsiders, and neglects to provide for his wife and children.

I dislike the woman who is bent upon "improving her mind" that she allows her little ones to go ragged and dirty, and her husband's clothes tattered and and buttonless; I dislike the man how don't put a stop to such nonsense.

There are but few people here below who have brains enough to amuse themselves.

The Influence of Things.

A Story with the Moral Omitted.

There was once a lady, sober in mind and sedate in manner, whose plain dress exactly represented her desire to be inconspicuous, to do good, to improve every day of her life in actions that should benefit her kind. She was a serious person, inclined to improving conversation, to the reading of bound books that cost at least a dollar and a half (fifteen cents of which she gladly contributed to the author) and she had a distaste for the gay society which was mainly a flutter of ribbons and talk and pretty faces; and when she meditated, as she did in her spare moments, her heart was sore over the frivolity of life and the emptiness of fashion. She longed to make the world better, and without any priggishness she set it an example of simplicity and sobriety of cheerful acquiescence in plainness and inconspicuousness.

One day—it was in the autumn—this lady had occasion to buy a new hat. From a great number offered to her she selected a red one with a dull red plume. It did not agree with the rest of her apparel; it did not fit her apparent character. What impulse led to this selection she could not explain. She was not tired of being good, but something in the jauntiness of the hat and the color pleased her. If it were a temptation, she did not intend to yield to it, but she thought she would take the hat home and try it. Perhaps her nature felt the need of a little warmth. The hat pleased her still more when she got it home and put it on and surveyed herself in the mirror. Indeed, there was a new expression in her face that corresponded to the hat. She put it off and looked at it. There was something almost humanly winning and temptatious in it. In short, she kept it, and when she wore it abroad she was not conscious of its incongruity to herself or to her dress, but of the incongruity of the rest of her apparel to the hat, which seemed to have a sort of intelligence of its own, at least a power of changing and conforming things to itself. By degrees one article after another in the lady's wardrobe was laid aside, and another substituted for it answered to the demanding spirit of the hat. In a little while this plain lady was not plain any more, but most gorgeously dressed, and possessed with the desire to be in the height of the fashion. It came to this, that she had a tea gown made out of window curtain with a flamboyant pattern. So lomon in all his glory would have been ashamed of himself in her presence.

But this was not all. Her disposition, her ideas, her whole life were changed. She did not any more think of going about doing good, but of amusing herself. She read nothing but stories in in paper covers. In place of being sedate and sober-minded she was frivolous to excess: she spent most of her time with women who liked to "frivol." She kept Lent in the most expensive way, so as to make the impression upon everybody that she was better than the extremest kind of Lent. From liking the sedatest company she passed to liking the gayest society and the most fashionable method of getting rid of her time. Nothing whatever bad happened to her, and she is now an ornament to society.

A Gorilla in London.

A distinguished—though very unprepossessing and extremely unsociable—guest has just been received at the gardens of the Royal Zoological Society at Regent Park, in the shape of a young male gorilla. He comes at the wrong time of the year for the public, as well as for himself, for the cold winds are blowing in the "Zoo," so that comparatively few people are to be seen about its precincts, and fewer still have thus far made the acquaintance of the gorilla. "Mumbo," as he is sometimes called, was captured in the Gaboon as an infant, and subsequently shipped to Liverpool to join the well-known menagerie of Mr. Cross. That gentleman, having sold him to the Zoo, started to bring him up to town. But, in spite of all the skill and attention lavished upon him before and during the railway journey, it is feared that the interesting stranger has caught a severe cold by the recent sudden change of weather. Mumbo lives in the same house with Sally, the amiable and highly accomplished chimpanzee, but in a separate compartment, which is luxuriously carpeted with the freshest and brightest straw. In a corner of the large den has been placed his traveling cage, the door of which stands open, and the young gorilla lies night and day inside of this, not having as yet once emerged. He is evidently not at all well, for, as he crouches in his dark corner at full length, he twitches his hairy legs every now and then as if in pain and occasionally coughs. The keeper in vain offers him tempting basins of sugared arrowroot and banana. Mumbo has so far eaten very little. All that can be seen of him under these circumstances is a shaggy shape, about as large as a human child of twelve or thirteen years, covered with a dark gray fell, reddish upon the head, which is ugly even beyond the appalling plainness of his neighbor and relation, Sally. Deep sunk eyes glitter now and then from under the cavernous brows, and a wide mouth, with black lips, is seen wearily to yawn; while young Mumbo now and again scratches his bare chest with enormous hands at the end of long, hirsute arms. Our new gorilla is certainly not in a flourishing condition or constitution at present, albeit every comfort is provided for him, and the temperature of his house is carefully maintained at about 72 degrees Fahrenheit. On every account it is greatly to be wished that the young stranger would find his appetite, shake off his incipient catarrh and live to be a pride and ornament of the "Zoo." But gorillas always seem to die in captivity, and this is, we believe, the second only brought to London alive. The first ever seen living in Europe was taken to Berlin in 1876, and there was one exhibited at the Aquarium same time ago, which is said to have died shortly afterwards. Looks as if young Mumbo had made up his mind to die before long, if only to disappoint scientific people and the strange and detested species about him, who wear clothes and do not know how to howl correctly.

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

It is Nice as Regards Climate, But Its Sewage Is Awful.

The City of Mexico is so often described by newspaper correspondents as a delightful place of residence that statements by Richard E. Chism, in the Engineering and Mining Journal, will be received with amazement by the average reader.

The popular idea of the city is that in its perpetual bath in the sparkling atmosphere of an altitude of 7,460 feet above the sea, and from its location—to quote from the gazetteer—"in a noble plain 1,700 square miles in extent, inclosed by mountains containing many lakes," it must, indeed, be a place where the sick and the weary can find rest and comfort. But the sanitary engineer does not see things as others see them, and Mr. Chism describes the capital city of Mexico as a whited sepulcher. He says the city has a death rate of 40 per 1,000, which, he ventures the opinion, is larger than that of any other city in the civilized world.

Mr. Chism's description of the drainage system of the city will avert the shock of surprise on this vital point. The sewage from the houses is conveyed to covered gutters in the middle of the street, which gutters are in a chronic state of strangulation; "hence the constant presence in all quarters of the city of gangs of men who stand thigh deep in the black and foul water, and rake into its depths to remove the obstructions. Every place of this kind is a center of infection in the shape of foul smells that poison the air for blocks around."

The sewage, according to Mr. Chism, makes "a slow and sullen exit through the main canal of San Lazaro, to Lake Texcoco—if the latter is low enough." When the lake is high the sewage stands and soaks into the ground. It is impossible to make an excavation over two feet deep in any part of the city, even in the heart of the dry season, "without its being filled with black stinking water," and frequently after sudden rains streets are flooded with a black dilution of sewage from wall to wall. After such rains pumps are set to work all over the city to pump water out of court-yards, stores and warehouses, and the poor have hard work to bale out their rooms with basins and cups.

Such being her condition the City of Mexico is hardly the haven for the tourist and the weary seeker for recreation that she is popularly supposed to be. A mean temperature of 52.5 in January and 65.3 in July will not make up for unsanitary conditions such as was noted by Mr. Chism.

How the Italian Milkman Does It.

I noticed some days that my milk was very, very thin. I had stood by whilst it was milked; what, then, could be the cause? When I came across my milkman the second or third evening he was milking for an Italian and I was surprised when I saw the latter suddenly step up to the man who was milking and squeeze him by the arm. As surprising as was this action, however, the result was still more so—a stream of water was rejected from the milkman's sleeve, and I then understood how milk can be watered before one's eyes without one's detecting it. I happened to mention this incident to the American Consul, and he assured me the trick was quite common. A bag of water is kept under the coat and let down through a rubber tube in the sleeve; when detected, a shrug of the shoulders, a "Santa Maria, what difference?" and pure milk for the sharp eyes; when not detected, he laughs in his sleep and sells it to you at six cents a quart.

HE—I don't think I'd care to marry a very learned woman.

She—I dare say you are right. You don't want your wife to know too much. In fact, you don't care to have her know as much as you do.

"I don't say that. I don't want a stupid wife, either."

A French savant, M. Chevreul, believes the action of rolls for grinding wheat is better calculated to preserve intact the cells of the interior of the wheat berry than is the action of stones, which disorganize the cells by their tearing action instead of disintegrating them.

The fragrant and savory nutmeg is placed on the list of active poisons by the Hospital of London, because a boy of 8 years, after eating two whole nutmegs, fell into a comatose state and died within twelve hours.

Why?

Sometimes how near you are,
Sometimes how dear you are;
Then, then, so far, so far,
Like some far star you are.

Sometimes through you, through you,
I see the gray sky blue,
And feel the warmth of May
In the December day.

Sometimes, sometimes I lo
All burdens fall, forget
All cares and every fear
In your sweet atmosphere.

Then, then, alas! alas!
Why does it come to pass,
Before the hour goes by,
Before my dream doth die,

I drift and drift away
Out of your light of day,
Out of your warmth and cheer,
Your blessed atmosphere?

Why does it come to pass?
Alas! and still alas!
Why doth the world prevail
Why doth the spirit fail,

And hide itself away
Behind its wall of clay?
Sometime began—alas!
Why doth it come to pass?

SLINKS, THE OUTCAST.

The "enforced emigration" of Slinks from Prairie City occurred because the citizens had grown tired of having him around. Slinks was a failure at everything but slinking. His walk, his raiment, his appearance and minimum of history, all conspired to his degradation, and had not only robbed him of respect and credit, but even of an abiding place. He had slunk into Prairie City, no person knew exactly when; but when he slunk out of it, every person in the settlement who had arrived at the years of understanding was appraised of his going. Several of the more enterprising citizens—the self appointed emigration committee—followed him.

In such cases, the undesirable man is usually given twenty-four hours in which to settle up his affairs and place the county line between himself and the unappreciative community: In the case of Slinks, there were no affairs to settle.

The line was ten miles away, and as the committee had but little faith in Slinks as a pedestrian, a little procession of mounted men had left Prairie City with Slinks, round shouldered and discouraged looking, riding ahead. When the line was reached, the distance to Boomopolis was about a mile less than that to Prairie City, and the committee reasoned that Slinks would keep on, and thus save a clear mile s journeying.

"Wal, yere we air," said Long Jess Masters, as they reached the lone jack oak just beyond the county boundary. "I reckon you know the penalty, Slinks?"

"Reckon I do."

Perhaps a previous experience had made him familiar with the unpleasant penalty bestowed upon a "runout" man found within the county confines after the expiration of his time of grace. When he had dismounted, Slinks strode slouchingly away.

"Wal, good-by, Slinks," called Long Jess.

"Good-by, boys!" the outcast returned, without turning his face towards them.

He looked like a blot on the face of the fair prairie picture, bright with a profusion of wild flowers springing from the soft, undulating carpet of green. His hat drooped dejectedly, his boots were run over, and his garments seem undecided whether to fall off or stay on. There was less color in his face than usual, and the ruddy scar on his cheek was more marked by the contrast.

For a little while the committee watched him, dragging his feet as if they were almost too heavy for him. Then, just as they turned to ride away, they saw him stoop as if plucking one of the bright prairie flowers. Only the blossoms heard him mutter:

"Looks like the flowers that grew by the door of the kitchen at"——

He slouched away faster than before. There was more color in his face now, and the scar on his cheek showed less plainly.

"Flowers, and a run out man—pshaw!" he muttered, with more energy than he had displayed for weeks.

The committee watched him a little longer, but they were galloping toward Prairie City when he half turned and gazed after them with a look that was almost wistful.

None of the horsemen spoke for several minutes. Then Cal. Senter, the self elected wit of the settlement, remarked, with a prefatory "wal:"

"Good riddance to bad rubbish, as I told 'em when the blind dog was stold."

The committee scarcely grinned, and Long Jess Masters did not appear to hear. This inattention upon the part of the elongated citizen was all the more depressing to the humorist because Jess was usually the first and loudest to laugh at his efforts.

"When a man's got to go, w'y, he's got to," Jess said, presently. "An' when he gits so's he sets around till he mightly nigh grows fast, an' sneaks around till everybody is tired o' seein' him, an' borrys his tobacco, an' never buys nuth'n', an' pays no taxes, an' won't vote, an' never does nur says nuth'n' to help the boom along, an' 'lows it's nuth'n' to him whether the railroad comes yere or goes to Boomopolis—w'y, when a man gits that fur gone, I reckon he's got to go, or"——

"Cr, be buried," interrupted Cal.

"That's it," Jess went on. "Prairie Cito h'ain't got no use fer that kind o' people. But, somehow"——

"What's that over thar?" interrupted another committeeman.

A covered wagon, drawn by a pair of skinny horses, rounded the slope of a slight "rise" half a mile distant

"Must come middlin' fur by the way the team crawls," said Jess.

"What air they doin' out yere, away off from any road?"

Changing their course, the committee galloped towards the slow moving vehicle. As they neared it they made a discovery. There seemed to be no driver, and the reins were dragging. The skinny team stopped as the horsemen came up. Long Jess lifted one of the tattered curtains and looked into the wagon.

"Oh, have you found my boy?" a faint voice quavered, eagerly.

The other members of the committee peered into the wagon. A woman, with tangled white hair about her wrinkled face, that was wan and ghastly, turned her delirium brightened eyes, full of a pitiful, unreasoning pleading, slowly from one to another of the bearded faces as they looked down upon her where she lay, on a rude bed of quilts, in the bottom of the wagon body.

"Have you found my boy yet?" she piped, feebly, with eager beseeching. "Oh, have you found him?"

"We hain't"—began Carl Senter.

"Hush!" whispered Jess. "We expect to find him soon, gron'maw. He kain't be fur off," he added, soothingly.

"Oh, I am so glad!" the sick woman whispered. "I was afraid that something had happened to him. But you'll find him, won't you?" she went on, anxiously.

"We'll try," answered Jess.

"She's clost to dyin', I'm afeard," he said, when the committee had withdrawn a short distance from the wagon for a consultation. "Out of her head an' dyin'!"

"What air we goin' to do?" questioned Cal.

"What we kin!" replied Jess. "She's starvin', too, I believe!"

Two minutes later one of the emigration committee was hurrying towards Prairie City as fast as his horse could carry him.

"Mebby her boy lives somewers yerabouts," suggested Carl Senter.

"Have you found him?" the faint voice quivered, as the bearded faces looked into the wagon again.

"What did you say his name was?" questioned Jess. "It sorto slipped me."

"Paul," and her voice dwelt lovingly upon the name—"Paul Emery."

The shaggy heads were solemnly shaken. No one knew Paul Emery. Puzzled, they withdrew for another consultation.

"I'm afeard she'll never see her boy, if he h'ain't found mighty soon," said Long Jess.

"Wonder if we couldn't sorter find him, anyhow," said Cal. "Mebby she coulun't tell"——

"Twouldn't make her no worse," spoke Jess, "an' it might"——

The others grasped the idea. Again the bearded faces looked into the wagon.

"Know him at first sight?" questioned Jess. "Might have changed a good deal."

The sick woman babbled on a little while of how she would know her boy—her Paul. Then she produced a battered tintype from beneath her pillow.

"That is Paul, my boy!" she said, eagerly—"Paul!"

The picture dimly revealed a slender young fellow, honest faced and beardless.

The shaggy heads were gravely shaken.

"The scar don't show much in the picture," the sick woman piped, weakly. "The doctor said it would always remain there. And Bessie said she never wanted it to fade from his cheek, because it would always be a reminder of how he had risked his life to save hers. Bessie"——

The committee heard no more. They had hastily withdrawn.

"I'll stay yere an' wait fur Jerry," Cal Senter said, after a few moments' conference was held. "Take my hoss. Wal, I recken"——

The rest of the committeemen were galloping away, and he was alone beside the wagon,

"Looks like imposin' on the pore woman," he muttered. "But, if we kain't find the right son we've got to do the next best thing. He'll look something like her Paul when the boys hev got through with him."

Slinks, the outcast, lay stretched face downwards in the shade of a few scraggy persimmon trees, near the head of a little "draw," two miles beyond the spot where the committee had left him. There was more of despair in his face than any citizen of Prairie City had ever seen there. But when, aroused by the hoof beats, he found himself again in the hands of the emigration committee, the old and almost expressionless mask fell over his face again.

He made no comment when ordered to "pile on" to Cal's horse, and the cavalcade took the back track towards Prairie City, at a headlong speed. But once, Long Jess, close at hand, heard him mutter:

"It's all right, anyhow. Nobody'll care!"

Cal Senter, squatting in the shade of the sick woman's wagon, saw the little troop pass, a quarter of a mile away, and grumbled: "Blamed imposition on her, but it's the best we kin do."

Jerry was passed by the cavalcade, ten minutes later, on his headlong way back to the wagon with several packages in his hands and pockets. It was evident that he comprehended the situation, for he said, addressing himself, "Looks like a great shame, but mebby it's the best the boys kin do."

Slinks' look of stolidity changed to one of mystification and astonishment soon after Prairie City was reached. He was hurried into the barber shop and thrust into a chair, and, in response to a stern command from Long Jess, the knight of the razor trimmed the outcast's hair and removed his beard with a celerity that threatened to rob him of his cuticle at the same time. While this was going on several of the committeemen were rushing about, to the intense mystification of the unofficial citizens, who asked a hundred questions, and were shamefully snubbed each time. When the "rushing" resulted in the producing of a misfit suit of clothes, into which Slinks was hustled, he was in a state of open mouthed wonder.

As all hands were mounting, Slinks heard Old Man Berry inform a neighbor, in a mysterious but very loud whisper, that it was his belief that the committee had captured Slinks red handed in some atrocity, and were arraying him decently that the outcast might make a presentable looking corpse. The neighbor nodded a convinced head, and Slinks, for want of a more pleasant solution to the mystery, was forced to accept the direful theory.

So great had been the change in the outcast's appearance, resulting from his experience with the committee and the barber, that when the little troop reached the wagon Cal professed to believe that they had added a new and improved head to Slinks' acquisitions.

The sick woman did not look so ghastly, thanks to the kind offices of Cal and Jerry, who had administered some of the brandy that the latter had brought from Prairie City, and had made a doubtful quality of beef tea over a little fire down in the hollow. With awkward gentleness they had pushed back the gray hair and had placed fragrant flowers all about her head.

"Do you think you will find my boy soon?" her faint voice piped, as Long Jess looked into the wagon.

"He'll be yere right soon, gran'maw," he answered. "I saw him jest a little bit ago."

Her wrinkled face lit up with such a look of gladness, that for an instant Jess' heart smote him at the thought of the deception they were about to practice upon the sick woman.

"But it's for the best," he muttered, as he turned away. "It's a shame, but it's the best we kin do."

Every face in the circle that gathered about the outcast was hard and stern. In a few pointed words Long Jess told the story.

"If she don't find her boy right soon, she never will. If she thinks for a few weeks she's found him, we reckon she may pull through to health an' be able to go on with her search. Slinks, you look nearest uv any uv us like her son's picture. You look like him, an' if you don't act like him, we'll —wal, you understand!"

Only Long Jess accompanied Slinks, the outcast, to the wagon.

"Well, yer boy's come, gran'maw," he said, and turned away.

It was evident that the deception was a success, for the committee heard the faint, glad cry of the old woman as the outcast bent over her.

"Paul! My boy! my boy!"

Then the committee turned their backs and walked away out of hearing. No one said anything for several moments. Presently Cal spoke, gravely:

"I never 'lowed Slinks had no feelin's, but—did you see his face?"

"I saw it," answered Long Jess, shortly.

After nearly a quarter of an hour had passed, Jess went to the wagon. He was gone a long time, but when he rejoined the group Slinks remained at the wagon.

"Boys," said Long Jess, "it'll work! You ort to have seen the gladness in her ole wrinkled face! I reckon she'll live to find her boy yit. But I have the idy of the time when we've got to tell—wal, maybe we'll find him 'fore that."

"An' Slinks?" questioned Cal.

"He's got feelin's! If I hadn't aknowed, I'd a-'lowed he found his ole mother. Scar on his cheek must be sorto like the one on her boy's, for she was a-noticin' it, an' a-sayin' sumthin' 'bout Bessie's memberin' how Paul'd saved her life at the risk of his own. When she had said that, I'll swear Slinks' eyes were full uv tears! He's got feelin's, Slinks has."

It was nearly a week later, after the sick woman had been provided with comfortable quarters in Prairie City, where she was rapidly improving under the son like ministrations of Slinks, the outcast, that the emigration committee were holding a meeting in the shade of Marshall's "general store."

"I believe Slinks is sick," Long Jess was saying. "Not but that he works—works like a redhead to do everything in the world to make the sick woman happy. But, someway, he acts so blamed queer! Eyes red like he'd be'n cryin'. Don't pay no attention to what a body says to him 'less it's the ole lady. She don't hafto much more than whisper before he hears her."

"Sick, I reckon," agreed Cal. "But if I could git hands on that thar shore enough son that stays away an' leaves his mother to the keer uv Slinks I'd make him sicker'n Slinks is!"

"His tracks wouldn't stop this side uv the state line!" said Long Jess. "Must a-thought a heap uv him. Her longin' to see him was so strong that she sold out what little she had, an', half sick, started west to hunt for him. When she reached the end of the railroad it took the best part uv her little money to buy the team an' wagon. No idy whur to find him. No word from him in many a long day; but she started with the determination, woman like, to look all over the west to find her boy. Took sick an' kept a-gittin' worse, but kept right on in the hunt fer her boy. Then the balance is a blank to her. Got out ot her head. Don't know whur nor how long the team wandered ar'und. But now she's happy, thinkin' at last she's found her boy. If I could git a-holt of the feller—roamin' around in the west at his ease, while his ole mother's pore an' needy, and breakin' her heart fer him—I'd"——

A figure came around the corner. It was Slinks.

"Maybe he did not know how bad her condition was," he said, abruptly. "Perhaps, when he left, misfortune had not taken the most of her property. Perhaps, discouraged, heart-broken, he had gone west, where misfortune met him at every turn, till he sunk—sunk—well, perhaps the thoughts of home served still more to dishearten him, and"——

"Wouldn't thoughts of his mother an' of Bessie"——

"Bessie died before he left home," said Slinks, gravely. "She was his sweetheart in those old, happy days – Well, he was unlucky, heartsick, discouraged and sank"——

"Do you reckon he'd try to lift himself up if he had a ole mother an' a gang uv friends, which gang kain't precisely express all their feelin's, but"——

"He would try," said Slinks earnestly.

Long Jess put out his hard paw.

"Paul Emery," was all he said.

The members of the emigration committee shook hands with Slinks, the outcast, for the last time.

"Boys," said Long Jess, "I a-'lowed, a little bit ago, that Slinks was sick. But he's dead, now an' "——

'He will never rise again!" said Paul Emery, gravely.

Remember the Birthdays.

Never forget the birthdays, from papa's down to the baby's. As a people, we pay for too little attention to birthdays and other family anniversaries. Too much can not be done to make home attractive, so that our boys and girls will prefer it to all other places.

The other evening a little boy said to his mother. "This has been the nicest day I ever knew, the birds have been singing, and the sun has shown every minute, and everything has been so lovely, just for your birthday, mamma, and I'm so glad!" and he emphasized his gladness with a hearty hug and kiss. The boy had been looking forward to this day for weeks, planning and making a little birthday gift as a surprise and when the time came his whole mind was given to making his mother happy.

Some mothers will say; "But it is so much trouble to celebrate birthdays, and they come so often in large families." Yes, it is some trouble, but in after years, when your children are grown up, you will be repaid for your trouble by seeing them better men and women for their happy childhood. One of the pleasantest recollections of my childhood is the birthday parties. My mother always gave me one; sometimes, as it comes in the beautiful month of June, we would have the party in a beautiful grove near by, instead of at home. The children would be invited just the same as for "at home," but instead of staying there we would go to this grove where there was a delightful spring of cool sparkling water, and eat our supper which had been prepared by several of the mammas, and return at dusk. Try to celebrate the birthdays one year, and see if it does not 'pay," in the enjoyment of the whole family and some of the little playmates.

Let no one be forgotten, and try to have each one interested, in all the others, planning, if possible, some little birthday gift. No matter how simple or trifling it may be, the love and thoughtfulness which go with it will make it precious.

There are many ways of celebrating the birthdays, according to the season of the year, the location of the home, and the amount of time which can be spared. If you do not care to invite the little friends of the children, and want only the members of the family to participate in it, a drive in the country will sometimes suffice, or an excursion; or, perhaps, the family may all go to some concert or entertainment in the evening. Almost any pleasure, to make it different from other days. In some families the presents are all placed on the favored one's plate at the breakfast table, and he opens the packages while the others are looking on to see his surprise and appreciation. In other families the gifts are placed by the bed of the favored one, and he sees them the first thing in the morning, and again some reserve them for the evening when the business of the day is over. It is always pleasant to have on the dinner table some favorite article of food, while a prettily decorated birthday cake is almost always appreciated. Even if very little can be done, let each member of the household have some special treat on the anniversary of his birth, which shall make these days anticipated with pleasure and remembered with gratitude. There are many simple things which children can make for parents and each other. Time is well spent in planning and contriving these love gifts, which bring happiness to both giver and receiver

American Respect for Women.

A distinguished foreign traveler pays the following tribute to the American respect for women:

"Much as I had read of the politeness and deference shown to women by all classes of Americans, I had not by any means, realized the self-sacrificing chivalry with which the American every where defers to woman-hood. Of course the freedom with which men and women mingle together in this country is a scource of almost perpetual wonder to a stranger from Europe. Such a freedom would be impossible, but for the strength and reality of that chivalrous sentiment of deference to woman as woman, which is found among American men, as among the men of no other country of which I have any knowledge."

American women should bear in mind that this is a tribute to American *men* for the respect which they show to American women. Whether this sentiment among the men in this country would survive or not, if perfect political equality should be established between the sexes is a question which should be carefully considered, especially by the women. If women should by enfranchisement, wholly or in part, forsake the sphere for which she has been regarded in all ages and countries as best fitted, would she not be subjected to just the same irreverent and vehement criticisms with which public men are assailed? It is certainly worth while for women to consider whether they can afford to lose such a sentiment of respect and reverence for any substantial good which they would be likely to derive from enfranchisement.

Success.

Success in any undertaking depends upon efforts. There is no luck about it. Every one who will employ the means can control the result.

Success is always the result of patient, steady perseverance in a judicious course. No one can succeed unless he takes the right course, and then only with continued effort. Every one can work out a course of life proper for himself. Every one can pursue this course. All who will do these two things will succeed.

After a great snow storm a little boy began to shovel a path through a large snow bank before his mother's door. He had only a small shovel to do it with.

"Do you expect to get through that drift?" asked a man passing by.

"Certainly," replied the boy.

"How?" asked the man.

"By keeping at it," was the reply.

—Black silk gowns for spring wear are made of a plain silk, with a front breadth and trimmings of brocade.

FASHION NOTES.

—Paris milliners are already sending out bonnets made entirely of silk muslin in small puffs round and round.

—The newest grenadine veils are black or dark brown, and have fancy Roman stripes of satin along one edge.

—The newest La Tosca sticks have handles of onyx, wrought in various forms representative of the brute creation.

—Among the newest queen chain charms are balls of dull gold, upon which are traced a map of the United States.

—A dainty fabric for young girls' evening gowns is batiste de L'Opera, which is the sheerest of sheer white muss.

—Silk Indian mull, in all the delicate pale shades, is a popular material for evening dresses for very young ladies.

—The other day we strolled in that wonderful establishment, Wanamaker's, Thirteenth and Market streets, and among the many beautiful things we saw, we mention a few which especially attracted our attention. Among the latest novelties in tea gowns we noticed one which was made of very fine figured challis, with light ground, trimmed with terra cotta plush and surah. There was a pointed yoke of plush put on somewhat like a vest, on which was gathered the surah, which fell straight to the floor. There was a tight fitting back cut in a point below the waist line, and the draping was shirred on the point and fell straight and full. The sleeves were challis with French puff of surah, and cuff of plush.

A very pretty walking dress which one of the saleslaadie's kindly put on for my inspection, was a light checked camel's hair. The skirt fell plain and full at the back, On one side the material was plaited at the waist, forming a sort of a plaited panel, the other side was merely a little full. The waist was a Garibaldi front of checked goods, with jacket back of plain navy blue. The front was slashed at neck and waist, and laced with blue silk cord.

A very pretty suit, and one of the very latest importations was a navy blue cashmere made with the Accordion skirt, short draping in front, and straight, full draping in back, falling to the floor. Waist had accordion trimming of blue surah down the front.

A beautiful spring costume was a pea green camel's hair trimmed with white striped robe, waist was smocked in front. Drapery in front was bias. Back straight and full.

A handsome Directoire suit was of heavy camel's hair with blue ground and coffee colored stripes. A shirred vest of coffee colored surah in front, with broad piece of blue velvet crossing at waist. Skirt had front width of plain blue, and sides of the striped material.

One can always be suited at Wanamaker's in this department, because the variety is so great, that the most fastidious taste can be satisfied. Our readers will do well to call before buying their spring dresses.

Among a number of the summer importations, pink with black seem to predominate; there are the Watteau matinee gowns of pink silk striped with white lines, and trimmed with black watered ribbon set on in a point behind at the top of the Watteau plait, then drawn down to the sides at the waist line and tied in front as a belt, with the ends hanging to the floor. Some of the India silks for summer dresses have the ground pink with black outline figures, leaves, or flowers. Some of the theatre gowns have a waist of pink China crape, full in the shoulders and sleeves, with turned down plaited collar, and a skirt of black Chantilly lace held around the waist by a wide black moire sash.

—Just what fashion will decree in the way of fancy sleeves it is difficult at present to determine. They are slashed, and puffed, and crimped, and plaited, and draped, in almost every imaginable style. Some of them appear as though rolled up over wrinkled sleeves of a different material. Others are almost open to the shoulders on the inside of the arm; others have points that hang almost to the floor, and so caprice goes on, each designer evidently bent on planning the most striking and eccentric fashion, oftentimes regardless of symmetry, appropriateness or grace.

SPRING MILLINERY.

—Small bonnets of fancy straw, toques, and large low-crowned round hats are being prepared for the spring. The trimming is to be arranged low, and will consist of very full rosetts made of exceedingly narrow ribbons. Bunches of violets, now so fashionable, will be the flower most generally used for trimming spring hats. Thick aigrette bows will be made of ribbon and tulle, with leaves, grasses, or wheat spikes in their midst. Cloth toques of the light spring woollens of the dresses with which they are to be worn have their soft crown shirred behind to form a ruffle or cape, while their brim is banded with velvet and the front trimming is a velvet bow of two slender points drooping on the sides, and called horse's ears.

—Combination suits will be in great favor this spring. It is a very desirable style too, because one can take two old dresses and make a comparatively new one. Dark wool serge for the street, will be very popular, with light cloth of contrasting color to go with them. Thus a dark blue serge will have a light tan colored cloth with it. The full straight skirt of the serge has its back breadths caught back by strapped pieces high on the sides, while the foot of the front and a space up each side is of black gimp over tan cloth. The bodice, closely fitted behind and whaleboned, rounds out (without plaits) on the slight tournure, and is bordered with the black and tan. The fronts fall loose like a jacket, with wide revers of the serge opening over a wide vest of tan cloth covered with black gimp, and crossed at the waist with a black moire sash. High standing collar of the cloth with the black gimp on.

HORSE NOTES.

—Jockey McLaughlin declares that Luke Blackburn is the greatest horse that ever he rode.

—A. J. Feek, who is now in California, has purchased Rosy Mac, 2.20¼, by Alexander Button.

—Henry Simon, of Louisville, Ky., has sold Belle Vara, record 2.38, by Vatican, dam by Erie.

—Dan Honig has purchased Counselor, 5, by Ten Broeck, dam Gold Bug, from J. D. Patton.

—The report that Dwyer Brothers are to have second call on the services of Jockey Barnes is confirmed.

—Madge Medium (2.12¼) is dead. She was owned by F. C. Barlow, of Newark, and was valued at $5,000.

—The pacing mare Ellwood, sister to Arrow, 2.13¼, reduced her record to 2.17¾ at Los Angeles, Cal., recently.

—The scarlet jacket of J. W. and A. H. Morris is likely to be seen often in the van during the coming season. The stable counts upwards of fifty horses.

—The National Cross-Country Convention will hold a special meeting at the Grand Union Hotel, New York, at 8 o'clock on the evening of Monday next.

—Seven 2 year old thoroughbreds won amounts over $10,000 during last season. Mr. Withers' Sensation-Favordale colt, headed the list with $20,910.

—It has been decided to hold a two-weeks meeting at Lexington this spring—from April 24 to May 8. Lexton will thus clash with both Memphis and Nashville.

—The American Horse Show Association of Chicago will hold its first annual exhibition at the Exposition Building in that city from October 30 to November 9, 1889.

—Pontiac has not been sold. The Dwyer Brothers refused to take the $6000 offered for him by Milton Young, and Mr. Young will not pay $10,000, the price asked.

—The Southern Hotel Guarantee stake of $10,000, 5 per cent. to enter and start, to be trotted at St. Louis in the latter part of September, will probably be made a 2.25 class.

—Robert Bonner lately has twice been asked to put up a price on Nutbourne, by Belmont, out of Miss Russell, dam of Maud S., and he has replied that the horse is not for sale.

—A $3000 guarantee stake for the 2.28 class has been opened by the Union Park Association of Saginaw, Mich., for its summer meeting which will be held July 16 to 19 inclusive.

—Budd Doble purchased the 4 year old filly Marie Jansen, by Betterton, out of Dame Tonsey, from W. L. Simmons for Major S. N. Dickenson, who also owns Ed. Annan, now with Doble's horses at Los Angeles, Cal.

—The Detroit (Mich.) Association has decided to give a $10,000 guaranteed purse for the 2.24 class, horses to be named in July. In addition $20,000 will be given in purses for the meeting which will be held on July 22, 24, 25 and 26.

—Charles Reed has purchased at Lexington, Ky., the Broodmare Mary Anderson, by Voltiguer out of Marian, for $4000. She is in foal to Forrester. He has also purchased the brood mare Altair, by King Alfonso, out of Mollie Wood, in foal to Alexander.

—Charles Rowell, the once noted six day pedestrian, has blossomed forth as an owner of steeplechasers in England. At the recent meeting at Four Oaks Park his horse Earl Roman came near winning the Selling Hunters' Steeplechase, but stumbled at the last wall.

—A novel trotting race has been arranged to take place at the Red Lion Track, South River, N. J., some time next month between Jack Whitehead's stallion Honest Allen and Edward Whitehead's Kitty B., for a purse of $250. The race will be best six out of eleven heats.

—Milton Young has sought to repair the visitations of outrageous fortune, caused by the deaths of Pizarro and Ossory within a year, by leasing the services of imported Rapture, who is a son of the Two Thousand winner, Diophantus, and Margery, by Wild Dayrell.

—The horse watchers declare that Dave Gideon's crack French Park pulls up slightly lamed after exercising. As the horse is "big" as yet it is likely enough that he is only "leg weary." He is likely to run for the Withers stakes at Jerome Park if he keeps well.

—Stamboul has been sold by Hon. L. J. Rose to Mr. W. S. Hobart, of San Francisco, for $50,000. Large offers were made for the horse by Eastern parties, but Mr. Rose preferred to sell him to an owner in California.

—The English horse, Galore, recently arrived whose illness was reported is doing very well. His case was strangles, but the abcess has been opened, and he is on the high road to complete recovery.

—Jockey McLaughlin says that Ben Ali was the meanest brute he was ever astride of. "When that horse wanted to win," said he, "he was usually the best one in the race, but if he took a notion to sulk I don't believe prodding him with a red-hot iron would have induced him to strike a winning gait. He was the only horse that I ever saw that really had a mind of his own. He couldn't and wouldn't be persuaded to do his duty. War Eagle was another hard horse to ride."

—Colonel Goodleft, of Clarkville, Tenn., has decided to make the Bonaventure Farm a stock company for breeding trotters. He intends issuing $250,000 in stock, in shares of $100, costing the subscribers $50 each. Dr. S. E. Culley, of Toronto, one of the leading breeders of Canada, recognizing the great natural advantages of the section for breeding trotters, has offered to subscribe $25,000 cash to the stock of Bonaventure Farm Company, provided $50,000 additional from the citizens of surrounding counties is obtained.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAR. 14, 1889.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

ALTOONA, Pa., March 6.—The Mountain City theatre, owned by Louis Plack, of this city, has been totally destroyed by fire. The original cost of the building was $90,000; insurance, $21,000. It is supposed that the fire originated from the heater in the cellar

The Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 8.

The sessions of senate and house Wednesday night were exceedingly uninteresting, the members of the legislature showing no disposition to work after their experience at the inauguration. In the house Representative Fow, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill which he thinks will inaugurate a needed reform in the appropriation of moneys by the state. Under existing law the money is drawn from the treasury in bulk, and, as a consequence, a surplus occasionally remains in the hands of managers of institutions. Under Fow's bill the money appropriated can only be drawn out of the treasury as it is required.

The senate Thursday passed the special prohibitory amendment election bill, by a vote of 29 to 11. A resolution was introduced and adopted in both houses congratulating Gen. Simon Cameron on having reached his 90th birthday, and providing that the legislature in a body call upon him Friday at his residence.

Mr. Lafferty's "pool" bill came up on second reading in the house Thursday and was passed after a lively debate. The bill legalizes pool selling and wagering on horse races within the inclosed grounds of agricultural and horticultural societies and driving park associations. It is made optional with directors of any society or association whether or not pools shall be sold on their race tracks. The bill providing for the holding of the special election on the prohibition amendment to the constitution was received from the senate as amended by that body. The amendment was read, and many other amendments of a technical character were made by Mr. Dravo. Mr. Hassett questioned the constitutionality of the bill, because it contained two distinct subjects, and raised the point of order. The speaker ruled that the subjects could be properly considered at one time. Mr. Hassett gave notice that when the bill came up before the house he would again raise the question and call for the yeas and nays. The bill went over for printing.

The bill providing for the conduct of the special election, June 18, when the prohibitory and anti-poll tax amendments to the constitution are to be voted upon, was sent to the governor Friday. The house Friday morning concurred in the senate amendments to the bill. It was then sent to the senate, which agreed to the house's amendments. The speaker of the house and president of the senate both signed the bill before adjournment. Both houses called upon Gen. Simon Cameron as provided for by Thursday's resolution. The adjournment was until Monday night.

Three Men Terribly Burned.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—Escaping gas in the kitchen at No. 2809 Penn avenue became ignited, setting fire to the building. The flames spread rapidly. Three men, C. Kruger, Charles Killenberg and George Kilzell, sleeping in a room on the second floor, were surrounded by the flames and terribly burned. They were rescued by the firemen with difficulty. Kruger will probably die from his injuries. The other two are seriously burned.

High Water.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The waters of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers and the Wissahickon creek are much swollen in consequence of the heavy rain storm which began on Saturday evening. At Manayunk the Schuylkill rose fourteen feet above its level, and a number of manufactories were compelled to suspend operations. In the Delaware river and bay the storm is said to have been unusually severe.

HARRISBURG, March 5.—The rain has caused a material rise in the river and smaller streams in this locality. Paxton creek, which flows through the city, has overflowed its banks and inundated the lowlands, and Rutherford's dam, a mile east of town, has burst, entailing a considerable loss.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., March 5.—The rain has swollen the streams running through here to a dangerous height. The lowlands on the eastern side of the town are all under water, and the creek is still rising. The track of the Western Maryland railroad between Chambersburg and Waynesboro is under water for several miles and all trains are delayed.

PITTSBURG, March 5.—The new bridge across the Beaver creek at Fallston, about one mile above Rochester, Pa., is in danger of being carried away by an immense gorge of ice. The ice has formed a regular dam at the bridge, and every hour tons are being added to the weight.

Effect of the Reading Failure.

READING, Pa., March 7.—Iron men in this section are much put out by the failure of the Reading iron works. The Keystone rolling mill, in this city, closed for want of orders. Their entire product was taken by the Reading works. The Reading mills at Gibraltar and Naomi, near here, closed for the same reason. Over 600 hands are thrown out of employment. The Reading works are running as usual, but an order issued by the Reading Railroad company, which stops the shipment to the suspended firm of coal, ore, iron, lime, etc., for the mines, etc., controlled by the railroad company, will cause it to close for want of supplies if continued in force for any time.

Dozens Dying of Diphtheria.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—An epidemic of diphtheria has prevailed at Gallitzin since November, and about 100 deaths from this disease alone have occurred during that time in a total population of 2,000, the average having been five deaths a week. The disease is attributed to the disregard of the common rules of sanitation. The town has no water supply. The outhouses and wells stand close together, and since the McCoy mines have been opened more than half the wells in the town have gone dry. The inhabitants have used water from the few living wells, which have become impure. Of this even the physicians were unaware until the epidemic broke out. Some of the victims have been afflicted with a black vomit, and death ensued within a day or two.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Changes Taking Place in the Departments.

OUR FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

Ex-Senator Palmer Selected to Represent Us in Spain, John F. Swift Will Go to Japan, While Col. Washburn Will Protect American Interests in Switzerland.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—When the senate assembled at noon it was made known that the president was not ready to send in any nominations, and as the Democrats desired to have a caucus at 12:30 to decide upon the Democratic vacancies on the committees a recess was taken until 1:30 p. m.

When the senate reassembled at that hour the president sent in the following nominations:

Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain.

John F. Swift, of California, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan.

John D. Washburn, of Massachusetts, minister resident and consul general of the United States to Switzerland.

George Tichenor, of Illinois, to be assistant secretary of the treasury, vice Isaac H. Maynard, resigned.

In executive session the nominations were ordered referred to the appropriate committees when formed.

Thomas Wetherell Palmer was born at Detroit, Mich., on Jan. 25, 1830. He first attended the public schools of his native city, was afterward sent to Thompson's academy at Palmer, now St. Clair, Mich., and finally graduated at the Michigan university. He engaged in farming after leaving the university, and subsequently combined with it the business of a manufacturer. He continues to carry on this dual occupation. He served on the board of estimates of Detroit, and as state senator in 1879 and 1880. In 1883 he was elected to the United States senate upon the eighty-first joint ballot of the legislature, to succeed Thomas W. Ferry. His term of service expired with the last congress.

T. W. PALMER.

John F. Swift, of California, nominated by President Harrison yesterday to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan, is a wealthy and very prominent man in Pacific slope politics. He is a lawyer and has held several prominent positions in the state, but has retired from active practice of the law, though he is only about 50 years old. He is a learned and affable man, of bright wit and fine conversational powers, and is a successful author. He has traveled nearly all over the world, and possesses a large fund of information about places and people. His social qualities make his company sought by all who know him. He has a reputation as one of the very best story tellers and after dinner speakers in the country. He is well versed in Oriental diplomatic matters, having been one of the negotiators of the treaty with China in 1880 known as the Swift, Angel and Prescott treaty. He was the Republican candidate for governor of California in 1886 and wrote the famous anti-Chinese petition which was presented to the senate two or three years ago.

JOHN F. SWIFT.

Col. John D. Washburn, the newly appointed minister to Switzerland, was born in 1829, and is a graduate of Harvard. He has been in the insurance business at Worcester, Mass., since the close of the war. He has long been prominent in local politics, and has served many terms as chairman of the Republican city committee.

George Tichenor, nominated to be assistant secretary of the treasury, has been a special agent of the treasury for a number of years. He is credited to Illinois, and was recommended by business men of Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. He was a soldier in the late war from Iowa. Under Grant he was for five or six years special agent of the treasury. He assisted materially in the compilation of the senate substitute to the Mills tariff bill.

The resignation of Judge Maynard as assistant secretary of the treasury has been accepted by Secretary Windom, to take effect when Col. Tichenor qualifies as his successor.

There will be another cabinet meeting today and a long list of nominations will be sent to the senate, and among them the territorial governors. H. C. Mellette will be nominated for governor of Dakota, and Mr. Richardson, of Grand Forks, for secretary. The president has called for the resignations of both Governor Church and Secretary McCormick. Secretary McCormick asked that his resignation should not take effect until after the settlement of his accounts, but Church's was forwarded promptly, or he would have been removed.

Simon Cameron's Ninetieth Birthday.

HARRISBURG, March 9.—Gen. Simon Cameron, the veteran statesman, celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of his birth yesterday. The veteran is enjoying excellent health and dispensed his well known hospitality to the scores of friends who tendered their congratulations. The members of both houses of the legislature visited the old mansion on Front street in a body, and collectively and individually expressed the most sincere wish that his life might long be spared. Gen. Cameron was born in Lancaster, Pa., on March 8, 1799, and to judge by his present vigorous condition bids fair to reach the hundredth milestone.

Groom Seventy-five, Bride Seventy.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 9.—The marriage took place near Bedford Springs of Mrs. M. J. Read and Col. B. J. Jordan, of Rockbridge county. The groom is 75 years of age and the bride 70. Both are in splendid health and vigor. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Decatur Miller, of Baltimore, and aunt of Mrs. Gen. William Kirby Smith, of Tennessee; Mrs. Groverman and Mr. John A. Read, of Baltimore, and Mr. William A. Selden, of the Metropolitan hotel in Washington.

The Spellbinders Incorporated.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Republican National Spellbinders' association has been incorporated, with the following trustees: Eugene S. McDonald, Frederick H. Davis, Charles F. Johnson, Alfred W. Liddle and Charles F. Winch. The principal office of the association is in New York.

ANTI-CHINESE CRUSADE.

Milwaukee Mobs Prevented from Wholesale Lynching by the Police.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 12.—The Chinese in Milwaukee are fleeing for their lives. An anti-Chinese crusade has set in, brought about by recent revelations regarding the wholesale debauchery of young children in some of the laundries of the city. On last Thursday Sam Yip Ja, who keeps a laundry on Fourth street, and Ha Ding, whose laundry is on Fifth street, were arrested for assaulting a number of little girls. The police, with Superintendent Whitehead, of the Humane society, began an investigation of the case. Within twenty-four hours they had discovered twenty-two children, ranging from 8 to 13 years of age, who had been subjected to treatment of the most revolting kind from the two Chinese.

On Saturday the two Chinese were taken down to the criminal court for examination. They were taken down before the crowd had gathered. When they were returned to jail about 1,000 people followed, shouting and yelling. The determined front shown by the police prevented a lynching.

Fearing trouble, Sheriff Burnham yesterday took the two prisoners down to the city hall very early. It was well he did. An hour later a mob of 3,000 people filled the streets within two blocks of the court room. They stood patiently waiting hour by hour. They were not allowed to congregate near the city hall, but were kept moving by the police.

Sheriff Burnham, instead of taking the prisoners to the jail, locked them up in the jury room under a strong guard. Cheated out of its prey, the crowd began gradually to disperse. About 200 men passed up Chestnut street and gutted a laundry near Sixth street. The two inmates fled for their lives out of a rear door. The mob then dispersed before the police arrived.

The concentration of the police near the city hall left the nortwest part of the city unprotected. This opportunity was taken advantage of by mobs to wreck six or eight laundries scattered over that section. There were no collisions with the police, as the mob invariably dispersed as soon as its work was done.

Early in the evening an attack was made on a laundry near Fifth street on Wells. The entire front of the building was stove in. Another mob gathered on Grand avenue, but before it could do much damage was dispersed by the police. It is not safe for a Chinese to appear on the streets. One was chased into the St. Paul depot by a mob of 200 men and boys, and protected with difficulty. Nearly every laundry in the city has one or more policemen standing guard over it.

So far the mobs have been content to wreck the laundries. The Germans are slow to move and are very conservative. The greatest excitement is in the German wards. When their blood is up wrecking laundries will not suffice.

A BURSTING BOILER.

Fragments of It Thrown Into Adjoining Houses—Two Men Killed.

CLEVELAND, O., March 12.—Yesterday afternoon one of a battery of boilers in the big hammer shop of the Cleveland rolling mills at Newburg exploded. One piece of the boiler crashed into Hugh Graham's house 500 feet away, bounded off and buried itself beneath the foundation of a house a dozen yards distant. Graham was only slightly hurt. Just before the fragment struck Graham's house it wrecked his coal house. In it were Mrs. John Scelaga and Mrs. Calaja, both of whom sustained scalp wounds. Another fragment of the boiler was thrown 1,000 feet and demolished an outhouse, in which was Mary Vargo, 4 years old. Her left arm was broken. At the mill there were thirty men near the boiler when it exploded. The following were killed and injured:

Killed—James Barr, Harvard street, helper, aged 38 years; Thomas Dorsey, Canton street, fireman, aged 20 years.

Injured—Anton Vendelopski, Brecksville road, skull fractured and scalp wound; Frank Galupski, Hosmer street, shoulder badly injured; John Scrogie, Jr., Richmond street, scalp wound; Hugh Graham, Marble street, chest bruised; Mrs. Scelaga, Marble street, scalp wound; Mrs. Calaja, Marble street, head injured; Mary Vargo, Cambridge street, left arm broken; Patrick Kelly, Spofford street, wound on left temple; Alex Clark, Elmo street, two severe scalp wounds; Barney Robinson, Heath street, head cut; John Boyd, Harvard street, scalp wound.

The mill was damaged considerably, and $4,500 will be required to repair it.

Crooked Officials.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12.—A joint committee of the house and senate made a report on the Insane hospital, the members being equally divided between the two parties and the report was unanimous. The committee finds the charges of mismanagement, corruption and collusion on the part of the Harrison-Gapin management true in every essential particular and declares that gross corruption and irregularities have been discovered. The treasurer loaned from $1,000 to $8,000 per month to John R. Sullivan, the defaulting county clerk. The recommendation is made that Treasurer Gapin be proceeded against on a charge of embezzlement. Contracts for goods were not awarded according to law, the members of the board and some of the contractors were in collusion and the greatest abuses existed in every department of the institution. The request was approved by the two houses.

Searching for the Missing Clergyman.

BOSTON, March 12.—The police have thoroughly dragged the Charles river basin, between Craigie's and West Boston bridges, without finding any trace of the body of the Rev. Charles Hudson Smith, who has been missing from Dorchester since Saturday, and whose hat was found near the Charles river embankment at the foot of Allen street. The railing at that point had been newly painted, and from the fact that it bears no marks of hands or feet convinces the police that Mr. Smith did not drown himself at that place, as was first supposed.

A Boom for Prohibition.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12. — Prohibition was given a big boom in Association hall. The ministers of the city gathered there in convention and began their battle for the constitutional prohibitory amendment by adopting five strong resolutions and pledging themselves to work together in the coming campaign for total prohibition in Pennsylvania. The call for the convention had been signed by over 300 ministers, representing twenty-four denominations, and the hall was crowded.

Reading Iron Works Shut Down.

READING, Pa., March 12. — What was feared when the Reading iron works suspended payment last week was realized last evening when the leading departments of the large concern closed down indefinitely. The Scott foundry, rolling mill, pipe mill, the large forge and other mills suspended all their employes, and there is no telling when work will be resumed. Nearly 1,000 men are thrown out of employment.

Sackville West's Successor.

LONDON, March 12.—The queen has given her official approval of the appointment by Lord Salisbury of Sir Julian Pauncefote as minister to Washington.

THE HAYTIAN WAR.

Horrible Atrocities Committed by Legitime's Forces on Vanquished Foemen.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Capt. Fraser, of the steamer Coban, just arrived from Port de Paix, gives an account of a battle between the forces of Legitime and Hyppolite.

Capt. Fraser said he found Port de Paix in a wretchedly filthy condition, but no worse than he had often seen Port au Prince. Half naked soldiers patrolled the streets. Provisions were high and the people were apparently subsisting chiefly on sugar cane and yams. Pork sold at $35 per barrel, flour brought $18 per barrel and Irish potatoes were not to be had at any price. Occasionally a small schooner load of salt came in and it sold at a good figure.

On March 1, two days before the Coban sailed for New York, the pilot came on board and told about a big battle reported to have taken place somewhere on the west coast. Between 200 and 300 were reported to be killed. The people in Port de Paix were greatly excited, but they had no definite information except that the slaughter was supposed to have occurred on or about Feb. 26.

A copy of La Patrie, published at Gonaives, dated Feb. 23, gives an account of the battle at Grand Saline, in which Gen. Hyppolite's troops were reported to have been victorious. La Patrie, however, asserts that the southern troops were the victors, and that after having carried the outposts by assault and taken a large number of prisoners they killed them without mercy. The poor wretches were bayoneted even while crying for quarter. After this slaughter a scene of rapine followed, the details of which, according to La Patrie, are indescribable. The dead were ruthlessly robbed and the bodies kicked to one side afterward by the despoilers.

Gen. Piquant, commanding Legitime's forces, made no effort to stop his men in their fiendish course, and after satisfying their brutal passions to the utmost the houses were fired and the town laid in ashes.

MRS. HARRISON'S NEW GOWN.

It Is Hand Painted and the Gift of the Missouri Relief Corps.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Mrs. Christine L. Brokaw, of St. Louis, accompanied by Mrs. Chauncey I. Filley, presented to Mrs. Harrison, at the executive mansion, a magnificent relief painted gown, or reception dress, of cream gros grain silk, with slippers to match, the gift of the Gen. Lyon Women's Relief Corps No. 48, department of Missouri, auxiliary to the G. A. R. The gown is cut princess back directoire, decolette, V front, demi sleeves, both neck and sleeves filled in with the finest of duchess lace. From each shoulder to the waist of the dress are beautifully painted white lilacs, and on wide panels down each side of the skirt are elaborately painted bunches of purple, blue, pink and white lilacs, which can scarcely be distinguished from the natural flowers. The ladies also presented, as the gift of Mrs. Brokaw and daughter, a very handsome relief painted sofa cushion.

In presenting the gown, Mrs. Brokaw said:

"MRS. HARRISON: It has pleased God, our Heavenly Father, to call to fill the place of mother to our country one who long ago smoothed the pillow of many suffering patriots.

In behalf of Gen. Lyon Relief Corps, No. 48, auxiliary to the Grand Army of Republic, department of Missouri, which we have the honor to represent, and out of respect and esteem for President Harrison, we ask you to accept the token of love and gratitude which we have selected to pass to you from our charitable organization, through the hands of one of Missouri's most honored and beloved woman—one who long ago closed the eyes of many a dying soldier, Mrs. Chauncey I. Filley, president of the Women's executive committee of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary fair.

Mrs. Harrison accepted the presents and promised to send acknowledgement in writing.

The Times Will Not Give Up Yet.

LONDON, March 12.—It is asserted by The Pall Mall Gazette that The Times has decided not to close its case before the Parnell commission today, as its counsel had intended to do. This change of front is made, it is alleged, in view of the recent events which have made it desirable, if not absolutely necessary, for the prosecution to make further attempts to bolster up its case so that the assaults of the defense shall not entirely demolish it. There is not much left of The Times' original indictment against the Parnellites as it is, and there will likely remain next to nothing of the vaunted accusations when the final adjournment takes place.

K. of L. After Political Frauds.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—District Assembly 41, K. of L., is sending to all labor organizations in the state a circular letter calling attention to alleged fraud and bribery carried on in Maryland elections, and asking that delegates be sent to a convention to be held in this city, at an early day, to consider and find a remedy for the evil. The Australian system will be advocated. Copies of the letter will be sent also to the Maryland representatives in both houses in congress and to the county executives of the political parties, requesting their views upon the question of a thorough revision of our election law.

New York State Baseball League.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 8.—At 4:20 o'clock the State baseball convention assembled and decided to include in the league Auburn, Utica, Rome, Binghamton, Canandaigua, Batavia, Elmira, Seneca Falls and Waterloo. Representatives were appointed to visit these cities and report at an adjourned meeting to be held at the Osborne house, Auburn, March 4, at 12 o'clock noon. The general expression is for a $900 salary limit, a $500 forfeit and $50 game guarantee. Cohoes, Albany and Troy all desire to join such a league, but the general opinion favors a compact organization.

A Convict's Suicide.

ALBANY, March 12.—Charles H. Hagar, under sentence of two years and eight months at Dannemora, shot and killed himself yesterday afternoon in the Albany jail. The crime for which Hagar received his sentence last week was that of embezzling several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry belonging to Nelson Goggs, a Binghamton diamond dealer. Hagar was employed by him as a traveling salesman, and all of the property was appropriated and disposed of in this city.

A Gratifying Inspection.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—Surgeon General Hamilton and a number of quarantine officers of various states arrived here on a revenue cutter from an inspection of quarantine stations. They are much pleased with the result of the trip. It is now almost certain that Dr. Holt's system of disinfection and fumigation will be introduced throughout the country.

Rooney Is Deserted.

AKRON, O., March 12.—As the result of trouble between Pat Rooney and one of the female members of his company, while he was intoxicated, all the members of his company, including Mrs. Rooney and her daughter Katie, abandoned him and left for New York. The company was doing a good business, and had dates extending into May.

Germans Increasing the Navy.

BERLIN, March 12.—Sixteen torpedo boats are in course of construction for the German navy.

N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir is a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

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A DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL'S VIEWS

Bismarck May Have Given Secret Instructions to Bring Matters to a Crisis—The New Chief Magistrate at His Desk. Washington News Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Speaking about Samoan affairs, an officer of the state department said: "It would be very easy for Germany to keep back news from Samoa for a long time. All the mails from Samoa to Auckland are carried on German vessels, and if the officers of that government wanted to cut off all sources of information they could prevent any vessels whatever from leaving the islands. The rumor that the Nipsic has been destroyed is hardly to be believed, though Bismarck may have, while pretending to reopen negotiations, given secret orders to the officers of the German fleet to bring matters to a crisis; and if this is the case there may have been fighting between the two naval forces and Germany may be keeping back the news."

The United States steamships Trenton and Vandalia were due at Samoa before the end of February, though their arrival has not yet been reported. It is expected, however, that word will be received from one or both of them within the next few days. The Vandalia was expected to arrive first, as she had the advantage over the Trenton of being able to coal at Honolulu on her way out. These vessels would both report their arrival as soon as possible by the first vessel leaving for Auckland after their arrival at Samoa, and if Admiral Kimberly found any serious change in the state of affairs at the islands he would not likely wait for a trading vessel, but would send one of his own vessels to Auckland with dispatches, unless the situation was so serious that he could not safely spare one of the vessels of his small fleet.

THE PRESIDENT AT WORK.

His Second Week as Chief Magistrate Opens with an Easy Day.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—With the exception of Sunday yesterday was the quietest day that the president has passed since his induction into office. Following a long established precedent, he decided to receive as few visitors as possible, and so well did he adhere to this determination that not more than a dozen persons succeeded in getting into his office. Representatives Fuller, Bergen and McCreary came to say "good-by" before leaving the city, and Secretaries Windom and Noble came for a few minutes' chat concerning matters connected with their respective departments. Senators Hale and Frye, of Maine, were among the early callers, and following them came Senator Allison, with three Iowa friends and Senators Spooner and Evarts. Secretary Blaine and the vice president came about half past 12, within a few minutes of each other, and had conferences with the president before he came down in the East room at 1 o'clock to shake hands with a crowd of about 200 people who had assembled there. It took the president about fifteen minutes to dispose of this crowd. He then went back to his desk and remained a few minutes. At 1:30 lunch was announced, and the president had his first opportunity since breakfast to see Mrs. Harrison and the other members of his family. During the afternoon he had a long conference with Representative Reed, of Maine.

Mr. Townshend's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Illinois people in Washington held a meeting at Willard's hotel last night, to take some formal action expressive of their sorrow at the death of Richard W. Townshend. Chief Justice Fuller presided and all of the prominent people from the state were present, including also several prominent members of congress and all of the members of the military committee, of which Mr. Townshend was the chairman. Appropriate resolutions were passed. The condition of Mrs. Townshend's health is so serious that it is not thought best to take the body to Illinois for interment at present. The funeral was held here this morning at St. Matthew's church, and the body was placed in a vault to await removal when the weather is milder and Mrs. Townshend is better able to travel. The following gentlemen were the pallbearers: Chief Justice Fuller, Commissioner Morrison, ex-Congressman S. S. Marshall, Col. A. E. Stevenson, W. A. J. Sparks and Commissioner Black.

Shot at His Enemy.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A difficulty, which came near being serious in its consequences, took place between S. B. Cunningham, disbursing clerk of the house of representatives, and Turner Hackman, a riding page in the employ of the house. The trouble between these two dates back about a week, when Cunningham, it is said, refused to honor an order presented by Hackman for an extra month's pay under the deficiency appropriation bill. Cunningham struck at Hackman, but the combatants were separated. Yesterday morning Hackman went again to inquire about his pay, and Cunningham is said to have made some insulting remark. Hackman thereupon struck at Cunningham, who then drew a revolver and fired at Hackman. The ball missed its mark and embedded itself in the wall. Cunningham was subsequently arrested on a warrant sworn out by Hackman.

Admiral Porter's Golden Wedding.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Admiral and Mrs. Porter last night celebrated their golden wedding. A large company was present, including the president and Mrs. Harrison, several members of the cabinet and their families and many senators and congressmen. The presents were numerous and costly. Eight children and ten grandchildren were present.

Mr. Beck's Third Term.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mr. Beck appeared in the senate chamber and took the oath of office before entering on his third senatorial term. He was welcomed most warmly by his brother senators and by the officers and employes of the senate. His general appearance gave little or no indication of recent illness.

The Sick Congressmen Improving.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Congressmen Buchanan, of New Jersey, Spinola, of New York, and Lee, of Virginia, who have been ill with pneumonia, were all reported to be much better. Justice Matthews continues to improve.

Arrested for Perjury.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Charles Philipsen, who is said to be the manager of the North River Fish and Game company, of New York, was arrested on Chestnut street, this city, by a detective who came over from New York in search of him. Philipsen is wanted for perjury in falsely testifying before the New West Washington Market commission. He will have a hearing today.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Events of the Day Boiled Down for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

While sitting at his fireside with his wife, about 10 o'clock at night, A. W. Busby, a prominent citizen of Gate City, Ala., was shot dead by some one at his window.

Ernest Schroeder, a Milwaukee and St. Paul baggageman, is under arrest in Chicago for stealing canceled railroad tickets and restoring them to their original value by using his baggage punch over the conductor's punch, thus obliterating the former and giving them the appearance of new tickets.

Nelson C. Dewey, the first governor of Wisconsin, 75 years old, who was stricken with paralysis on Monday, is dying.

The Colorado house of representatives has expelled Thomas E. Mitchell, of Arapahoe, for having entered into a corrupt bargain to vote for a candidate for United States senator at the late senatorial election in that state.

Desperate efforts are being made by exiled financiers from the "states" to kill the extradition bill introduced by Mr. Welden in the Canadian parliament.

Daniel T. Weed, of Newburg, N. Y., received a warning note from the "committee on thrashing." He ferreted out the writer and compelled him to sue for mercy.

Several workmen were seriously hurt by the fall of the roof of a cyclorama building in Cincinnati, which they were tearing down.

Samuel Jenkins married Maggie Doran at Monroe, Ga. He gave the justice who performed the ceremony a rabbit dog as his fee.

George Munce assaulted Thomas Logan, city editor of The Philadelphia Press, crushing his skull with a bottle. The wound may be fatal.

W. H. Walden, a citizen of Roanoke, Va., was fatally shot in a gambling den. Just before death he exhorted his hearers to refrain from gambling and drinking.

At a sale of farm stock near Reading, Pa., free transportation and meals were furnished the 5,000 people who attended. A steer weighing 900 pounds, 1,050 chickens, 1,800 pies, 600 loaves of bread and 50 bushels of potatoes were required to feed the visitors.

John L. Adams, of Atlanta, Ga., who committed forgeries for sums aggregating $70,000, is starving himself to death. Even the pleadings of his mother do not induce him to eat. He is offering his life, he says, as a sacrifice for his sins.

Anna Campbell died at Pawnee Station, Kan., and the body was shipped to her father at Norwalk, Conn. He had not the money to pay express charges—$28—and the body is held as security.

In a rat pit near Long Island City, N. Y., John Dodney, known as the "Ferret," killed twenty-five rats in twenty-one minutes. He performed the feat with his hands tied behind him, using his teeth, and biting off the head of the last rodent.

Extensive preparations are being made to receive the baseball tourists, who are expected to return to New York from Europe April 5. A banquet at Delmonico's will be a feature.

Rev. Joseph Bloom is under arrest at Oneida, N. Y., for stealing a horse and cutter. He was fully identified. The arrest causes a sensation.

Mr. Powderly has refused a liberal offer from the Prohibition state committee of Pennsylvania to take the stump. He favors temperance, but not prohibition.

There is an epidemic of diphtheria at Gallatzin, Pa., caused by impure water. The average of deaths from this cause is five per week in a population of 2,000.

The Montezuma special reached Washington direct from the City of Mexico—a distance of 3,000 miles—without change.

Charles Phelps, postoffice clerk at Norwood, N. Y., entered the Norwood bank while Cashier Smith was alone and asked for some stamps. When the cashier entered the vault to get them Phelps locked him in and robbed the money drawer of $278. He was arrested while trying to escape to Canada.

Miss Lulu M. McKinlay, of New York, a student at Vassar college, died at that institution from hemorrhage of the nose.

William E. Barbor committed suicide at Newton, N. J., with a shotgun.

A gang of burglars have been using a subbasement of the Illinois state house as a rendezvous. Considerable stolen property was found there.

Governor Hill has denied the application for executive clemency in the case of Virgil Jackson, of Oneida county, N. Y., sentenced to be hanged on Thursday next.

Jack McAuliffe deposited forfeit at New York to cover Mike Daly's challenge for a fight.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Money 3¼ per cent. Exchange steady; posted rates, $4.86¼@4.86½; actual rates, $4.86@4.86¼ for sixty days and $4.86 @4.86½ for demand. Governments closed steady; currency 6s, 120 bid; 4s coup., 125¼ bid; 4½s do., 107¾ bid.

The stock market opened feverish, and during the early dealings, on a free selling for both accounts, prices declined ¼ to 2¼ per cent., but toward 11 o'clock the selling ceased, and on a good buying which followed prices fully recovered the early decline. At the close they were ¼ to 1 per cent. higher than the opening figures, with the tone of speculation firm.

Closing bids:

West. Union Tel.	83¾	Chicago & Alton	134½
Adams Express	150	Del. & Hudson	131¾
U. S. Express	81½	Del., L. & West	139½
C., C., C. & I.	70¾	Erie	28¾
N. Y. Central	—	Kansas & Texas	13
N. J. Central	94½	Lake Shore	102¾
Illinois Central	109	Northwest	106½
Northern Pacific	26	Do. pref	*137¼
Do. pref	61	Pacific Mail	37¼
Central Pacific	34½	Reading	44¾
Missouri Pacific	71¾	St. Paul	62¾
Texas Pacific	20	Wabash	13
Alton & T. H.	43	Bur. & Quincy	101½
Canada Southern	53¼	Ore. R'y & Nav.	100
Canada Pacific	49½	Ore. Trans	33

*Ex dividend.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, March 11.—FLOUR—Dull, but steady; Minnesota extra, $3.15@3.85; city mill extra, $5@5.25 for West Indies; fine, $2.10@2.90; superfine, $2.50@3.85.

WHEAT—Irregular; receipts, 9,900 bushels; shipments, none; No. 1 red state, $1.04; No. 1 do., 95c.; No. 2 red winter, April, 94¼c.; do., May, 95½c.; do., June, 96c.; do., July, 95c.

CORN—Steady; receipts, 61,912 bushels; shipments, 223,904 bushels; No. 2 mixed, 45c. cash; do., April, 43¾c.; do., May, 43¾c.

OATS—Steady; receipts, 20,000 bushels; shipments, 23 bushels; No. 1 white state, 32c.; No. 2 do., 32c.; No. 2 mixed, March, 33¾c.; do., April, 31c.; do., May, 31c.

RYE—Dull.

BARLEY—Nominal; No. 1 Canada, 78@80c.

PORK—Dull; new mess, $13@13.50.

LARD—Steady; March, $7.26; April, $7.27.

MOLASSES—Quiet and firm; new crop New Orleans, 25@42c.

TURPENTINE—Dull, but firm at 51¼@51½c.

ROSIN—Quiet; strained to good, $1.15@1.17½.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Dull; grain to Liverpool, steam 4d.

BUTTER—Steady; western fancy creamery, 27½@28c.

CHEESE—Firm; Ohio flat, 9½@11c.

EGGS—Firm; state, 13c.; western, 14¾c.

RICE—Nominal.

SUGAR—Refined, steady; cut loaf and crushed, 8c.; granulated and mold A, 7c.

TALLOW—Dull; prime city, 4½c.

COFFEE—Strong; fair cargoes pf Rio, 19c.

List of Jurors.

SPECIAL COURT, 1 MONDAY, APRIL.

Miles, Jno A Miller, J W Snyder, Potter, J A Slack, Jas Stahl Walker, Wm Clevenstine, Christ Swartz, D Harshbarger, Union, R A Hall, Philipsburg, G R Mack, Ferguson, Frank Bowersox, A J Tate, G W Homan, Spring, Geo Cox, Haines, H D Kramer, C A Weaver, G M Weaver, Geo Shafer, College, J S Foster Howard twp., S B Leathers, Rush, T Duncan, O Vale, A Gill Penn, Jas Gephart, Bellefonte, J Reed, J Schofield, J D Sourbeck, Harris, H Hosterman, Halfmoon, H M'Affee, Boggs, M. Lucas, A C Curtin, E Hancock, D Watson.

GRAND JURORS.

4 MONDAY, APRIL.

Curtin, W Wentzel, C Singer, Milesburg, J M'Thomas, W C Wilky, Huston, R Robeson, Miles, S Frank, Millheim, And Campbell, Snowshoe, W Shope, G Witherite, T Cokly, B Videfer, Huston, G M'Brown Penn, W C Holler, Patton, G S Stevenson, Bellefonte, J Howly, A Stott, Philipsburg, A Fleck, Harris, N H Ziegler, Worth, H Spangler, Spring, W J Dale, Ferguson, J T M'Cormick, Marion, John Hoy, College, Geo Williams Gregg, D Burrell.

TRAVERSE JURORS—4 MONDAY.

Millheim, H Breon, J Syigelmyer, Curtin, W M'Closky, Bellefonte, H McCafferty, L Pennington, M Armor, T C Brown, G L Smith, J Irwin, jr., Walker, J A Emerick, College, C Foster, E Thomas, Gregg, M L Rishel, W H Musser, Spring, S Haverly, W Bilger, S Poorman, Ferguson, W J Meyer, Union, O Underwood, Haines, J A Haines, W Barnhart, B F Burd, J M Weaver, Snowshoe, J Wittaker, J Nyman, Centre Hall, J W Wolf, Halfmoon, J Gray, J W Seller, Penn, S Ard, H E Duck, Philipsburg, D W Holt, C C Crowell, W H Lehman, J A Wolf, W E Burchfield, Harris, J Hettinger, Milesburg, J P Shop, Benner, S J Dale, R Corl, Howard, M Confer.

2nd WEEK, APRIL.

Philipsburg, L C Brinton, O Mattern H Lehman, G S Flegel, O P Jones Howard tp., J A Woodward, Milesburg J Miles, Ferguson, S Elder, G Kichline T Decker, Bellefonte, C M Garman, F W Crider, A Brockerhoff, G N Jackson, Potter, W A Farner, H Sankey, Centre Hall, W Sandoe, Penn, S M Ulrich, Boggs, F Poorman, Spring, F Musser, Union, G W Morrison, J Irwin, Harris, J Geiswite, Gregg, Frank Fisher, Spring, M Williams, Miles, Menry Meyer, Unionville, L B Bathurst.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 95	Oats new	$ 28
Wheat, white	90	Rye	50
Corn,	42	Barley, No. 1	45

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 60	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 3

MRS. SNIFFINS ON GARDENING AS AN INVESTMENT

If you own a few foot lot it's not so much to boast of in the way of width on the surphage, but it goes down 4,000 miles deep till you meet the man half way that owns the ground lot on the other side. Just think of it. Take my advice an' buy a few feet all round you an' 4,000 miles under you and set it out in Vick's plants an' seeds an' it'll be better than puttin' your money out at a hundred per cent., to say nothin' of the health an' the pleasure you'll get. Yes gardenin' pays. Ask James Vick, Seedsman, of Rochester, N. Y., for his circular, and see.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned will offer at public sale on Saturday, March 16th at 1 o'clock, a house and lot situated in the village of Tusseyville, Centre Co., Pa., containing ¾ acre on which is erected a good 2 story frame house, a good stable, just new, a never failing well of good water near the door, a good garden and some fine young fruit trees.

On same day the same will sell at public sale, her household goods.

Terms will be made known on day of sale by
MARY M. LEITZELL

2-11-1889.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have this day purchased at constable sale as the property of T. H. Harshberger, the following articles: 1 cow, 2 hogs, 2 beds and bedding, 2 tables, 2 stoves, 1 doughtray, crib and bedding, 3 set of chairs, 1 arm chair, round table, bureau, lounge, 2 stands, lot of carpet lot of meat, lot of potatoes, wheelbarrow, iron kettle, lot of hay, lot of lumber, eight-day clock.

I have left the above articles in the possession of T. H. Harshberger and caution all persons not to meddle with the same. SI.
MRS. M. R. HANNA.

Spring Mills, Pa., Feb. 14th 1889.

NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the matter of the estate of John Bartges late of Gregg twp. dec'd., the undersigned having been appointed an auditor by said court to make distribution of funds in the hands of C. P. Hews, esq., trustee to sell the real estate of said decedent, to and among them legally entitled to receive the same gives notice that he will be in his office in Bellefonte, on March 15th 1889, at ten o'clock a. m., for the duties of his appointment, where parties in interest may attend. E. R. CHAMBERS
28feb4t Auditor.

MEETING OF CENTRE HALL AUDIT.—The board of Auditors of Centre Hall, will meet in the council room, Monday March 11, at 7 o'clock a. m., to audit and settle the accounts of Overseers of Poor and other officers. All other persons having business to transact before the Board, are cordially invited to attend.

J. G. DAUBERMAN,
JAMES H. LOHR,
J. W. WOLF } Auditors.

MEETING OF POTTER TWP. AUDIT.—The board of Auditors of Potter Twp., will meet at Old Fort, Monday, March 11th, at 8 o'clock a. m., to audit and settle the accounts of Overseers of Poor and Road Supervisors. Officers elect will meet at 1 o'clock p. m. to receive their commissions. All other persons having business to transact before the Board, are cordially invited to attend.

W. A. KERR
J. J. ARNEY
W. W. SPANGLER } Auditors.

2-11-1889.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of John Oswald dec'd, late of Gregg township, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL J. HERRING,
Executor,
3jan6t Penn Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Royer, deceased, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
W. J. THOMPSON,
Administrator,
jan31 6t Potters Mills, Pa

WOODLAND COAL

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—eaves no cinder—for sale at the Centr all roller mill. Best fuel for summer
4t

The secret of my happiness is, I have thrown away my old Blacking Brush, and have
WATERPROOF BOOTS
BEAUTIFULLY POLISHED WITHOUT LABOR.
Wolff's ACME Blacking
Produces a polish without the old brush, and the shine will last a week on men's, and three on women's shoes. Why stick to old ways in these days of progress? Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, etc.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY ROSSMAN,

-UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER,-
TUSSEYVILLE, PA.

—o—

He keeps in stock a full line of Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, Burial Robes, etc., etc.

o——o——o

Funerals attended with a very fine Hearse.

17janly

SALESMEN WANTED
To handle our Specialties and Ornamental stock. Steady work at good pay. No experience necessary. Any man not afraid to work can succeed with us. Salary and expenses paid to good men, the year round. Success guaranteed. Write for terms.
E. C. SELOVER & CO.,
Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.
14feb4m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 25, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
" "	Montandon	5 56 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 55 a m
" "	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
" "	Renovo	8 55 a m
" arr at	Erie	4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
" "	Montandon	10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport	11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 25a m
" "	Montandon	1 14 a m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 30 p m
" "	Renovo	4 30 p m
" "	Kane	8 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
" "	Montandon	5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
	(Sunday Train.	
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" " "	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
" " "	Montandon	9 37 a m
" " "	Williamsport	10 40 a m
" " "	Lock Haven	11 34 a m
" " arrives	Renovo	12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
" " "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" " "	Williamsport	8 15 a m
" " "	Montandon	9 17 a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
" " "	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
" "	Renovo	10 20 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 20 p m
" "	Montandon	1 22 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 15 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO ACC'N leaves	Renovo	4 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven	5 15 p m
" "	Williamsport	6 20 p m
" "	Montandon	7 23 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	3 00 p m
" "	Renovo	11 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
" "	Williamsport	1 25 a m
" "	Montandon	2 27 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

"Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.						Eastward.		
P M	A M.	A M.	STATIONS.	A M	P M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.30 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Pas'ger Ag't

$20 Sewing Machine FREE. To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 25 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $60, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
opposite the Court House,
Bellefonte, Pa.

The New Garman House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New buildings new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

IRVIN HOUSE,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor.
Terms reasonable. Good sample room on first floor.

BUSH HOUSE,
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
28june tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
☞Free Buss to and from all trains.☜
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8jun
G. B BRANDON, Prop.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
D. J. MEYER, Prop'r.
FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.
Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

ST. ELMO HOTEL,
No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia
Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for the comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.
Your patronage respectfully solicited
JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor

CAMERON HOUSE,
Corner Second and Market Sts.
FORD & ZERFING, PROPRIETORS,
LEWISBURG, PA.
Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor.
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EARLY EDUCATION
THE BASIS OF CHARACTER.

A Sermon Preached by Rev. Alexander Alison, Pastor of the Alexander Presbyterian Church, Nineteenth and Green Sts., Philadelphia.

TEXT.—"Train up a Child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it.—Proverbs xxii. 6.

If any one should ask the question, "Why do I lay so much emphasis upon the training of the young?" as I shall hope to develop in the course of this address, I would be constrained to reply, because I believe that such teaching lies at the very foundation of all spiritual character; and because I feel in my own heart the benefit of such instruction.

There is, perhaps, no text of scripture of more vital importance to parents, guardians, and those who are in any way connected with the training of the young, than this one. It not only establishes a fact, but also conveys a promise. I am aware that there are those who have taken exception to this passage of the inspired Canon. There are those who say that in some cases the text is untrue.

How can any one, who believes the Bible to be the inspired Word of the living God do this? It may be that we imagine a possible exception, because we have not examined the subject in its every aspect.

This fact will probably discover itself as we proceed. People may argue, if they will, that in some cases children are so naturally prone to evil that all efforts to train them in the paths of rectitude and virtue will be futile; but I feel quite sure they cannot prove their point; they cannot establish their premise.

No deviation ever took place from the declaration of the text. No one can prove that a child trained up in the way he should go ever departed from it in after life.

But, methinks, I hear the remark: "Have not the children of pious parents, ministers of the gospel, for instance, departed in manhood and womanhood from the way of truth, religion and virtue?" Admitted.

Sometimes they have; but they have not departed from the way in which they were trained. Ministers, like other people, are human, and, therefore, liable to err in the training of their little ones.

They are apt to be *inconsiderate* in their affection; and by excessive indulgence, perhaps, and kindness unnecessary, unconsciously train their children in the way of wrong. It is possible to hurt, yea, even as the old aphorism says, "to kill with kindness."

I have heard a minister of my acquaintance say, "I believe it is our true wisdom to always exercise the spirit of forgiveness and forbearance when they err, rather than to punish."

This may be true, and doubtless is so in a certain sense, but not so altogether. What says the sacred writer? "He that spareth the rod hateth his child," *i. e.*, his child will grow up to draw out his hatred and dislike; and "sparing the rod" is not an evidence of love, but the converse. At a certain age legal suasion is far more forcible than moral. Let us learn a lesson from our Heavenly Father's dealings with those who are His believing children. God, who is ever considerate in His love and affection for the heirs of glory "*chastens* those whom He loves," and yet, on the other hand, we are also informed, "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him."

If the rod is spared, the child soon comes to know how easy and lenient is the parent or guardian, and fear (*i. e.*, respect for his laws) being absent, he indulges in various kinds of disobedience, mischief and pranks. It is one of the attributes of the Christian nature to "fear God" as well as "keep His commandments." Not with a *timid* fear, but with a becoming reverence and godly fear and awe—a fear that is deeply mixed with deference and respect. The same principle should be implanted in the mind of the child towards its earthly parent.

A parent who is strict in his discipline is always most respected. The same is true of the teacher, whether in the secular or Sabbath-school, although the kinds of discipline are, of course, very much different.

Where proper discipline is enforced the child will respect authority without being afraid, except there has been a violation of the law; and if the little boy or girl knows assuredly that penalty will certainly be enforced when laws are broken, or commands set at variance, he or she will soon come to avoid the repetition of those little offences which are displeasing to the parent, and if allowed to go unpunished, are "the little foxes that spoil the vines."

Children often know more, and are sharper and shrewder than we give them credit for. They soon discover whether we are inclined to indulge them in their faults and little follies, or to pay out the full penalty of their childish indiscretions; and as surely as they do so in infancy, so surely shall they carry these tendencies into manhood and womanhood. There is no doubt at all of the truth of our text. It is just as great a truism as Solomon or any one ever uttered. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." But some one may remark: "What are you going to make of *disposition*?" "Well, I believe there is much, very much, in the influence of disposition. I believe there is more truth than poetry in the well-known adage, "Blood will tell." I believe, also, that the same theories that prevail among men in regard to the humbler members of the animal kingdom, will not be found absurd when applied to God's highest creation—man. If a gentleman desires a valuable horse, he is anxious—earnestly so, to know its antecedents, its pedigree. Nor does this prevent his exercising great diligence in the training of the colt. He does not allow the animal to grow up merely trusting to its record for admirable results. No! he uses, if anything, more care in such a case, believing that his attention to the laws of equestrian culture and development will be more richly rewarded than in ordinary cases. But with an animal of good disposition inherited from a noble sire, or dam, he knows how comparatively easy is the work of producing a pleasing effect. So it is with the *genus homo*. Where deep-seated, genuine morality and stable character is the fortune bequeathed by one's parents and grand-parents, the work of fulfilling the text is comparatively easy. Where, however, no such thing exists the faithful training of the godly parent or guardian will undoubtedly produce marvelous results in proof of the statement found in the text, "Train up a child, etc."

But I cannot dwell. Time will not permit me to consider as fully as might be desired the subject of natural disposition—that is, the disposition inherited—as a factor in the education of the child.

It is proper, however, to say in leaving this part of our subject, that the man or woman who fully understands the idea involved in the simple word "train," will make the first part of the study of the child, his disposition. Everything depends on the discovery of this. Such knowledge is to the work of education, or "leading out" what the foundation is to a house. No two children are alike, and here is the point where they mainly differ, especially in the moral aspect of the question.

But a word ere I pass to the more particular elucidation of the text on what we sometimes hear said about the children of ministers and other prominent Christian workers.

Some one says, "Minister's sons are the hardest cases." Is this true? Statistics have shown that *ninety-six* per cent. of the sons of the Manse turn out fine Christian men, a large number of them, like their fathers, ministers. Of the four per cent. who do not, it is said that three-fourths of that four per cent. go down by reason of strong drink *i. e.*, outside influence which cannot be entirely guarded against. The same high rates hold good conversely in the ranks of those who are from parents of vicious habits and blunted moral sensibilities. Why then do people talk so about the children of ministers? Because they hear more about them and their households, doubtless. In leaving this, let me ask you individually to think of the number of minister's children you have ever known to go to the bad. You will find the number limited, I believe. People frequently talk without deep pre-meditation, and repeat what they hear without giving it digestion. And now let us examine the injunction of the text after which we may note its promise.

We notice (1st) we are called upon to "Train." It is to be observed that we are not told to "*Teach* a child in the way, etc." No, it is "Train." Now, what is the difference? It is very striking! I will use a homely, yet, I think, appropriate illustration. Walter, we shall suppose comes dashing into the parlor, throws down his coat on the floor of the hall and off again with a rush to play. His mother shouts after him: "Walter, Walter, come here." The obedient boy at once returns to his mother's presence. She says: "Walter, my boy, you ought not to have thrown your coat on the floor; please do not do it again." In the meantime, however, she has picked it up herself. She has made a mistake; she has not gone quite far enough. She has simply *taught*, not "trained" Walter. If she had said "Walter, you will be good enough to hang that coat in its proper place." She has shown him how to carry out her wishes. She had trained her boy into the act of *doing* properly his duty.

And we thus see a profound difference between merely telling a child what to do, and having him do it on the spot. It is the difference between *teaching* and *training*. The text does not say "Teach," but "Train." The latter method, therefore, is the method of the text, and doubtless were this more literally carried out we would find very few persons who would take exception to this portion of Holy Writ.

But (2d) children *can* be trained. Is this a fact? Yes. We have just been noticing this very point. Children *can* be trained. When children are born into the world they are born with all the latent powers of manhood within them. Time and nature are required to develop those powers and bring them into play. All the physical, mental and moral properties are there. Objectively they require cultivation; subjectively they can not help developing; they will do so in one of two directions, either towards the goal of excellence, which alone is found in the path of duty, or towards the highway of worthlessness and vagabondism, which ends in nothing good. There are in every child great possibilities. Let us never forget this fact. The college president raised his hat to the student because he saw in him the possibilities of a future President of the Republic, recognized this idea. The brain with all its fire is caged in a little spark that time alone and culture may fan into a flame that will illumine the world by its brightness. History abundantly proves the truth of this position.

What is true of the physical and mental, is equally true of the moral. Certain causes produce certain effects. Just so; if invigorating influences are brought to bear upon the physical development of the child, so shall the body be properly matured, and healthy in its manhood, making due allowance, of course, as already indicated, for hereditary taint or premonitory disposition. It is training, however, oftentimes the training of nature alone, that makes, in a large sense, the healthy body. It is simply surprising how much can be done for the body diseased by inheritance. The science of gymnastics, the laws of hygiene, etc., are now so well understood that even an unhealthy body can be much longer kept in connection with the soul than people generally imagine.

It is wonderful how by attention to the simple laws of healthy living in the training of a child with a tendency, for instance, to consumption, the evil day—the day of death—can be warded off to an indefinite period. Nor is all this a whit less true, as we have seen, in relation to the mind, nor less worthy our belief when argued in reference to the soul. It is natural for the youth to learn; he must either grow up in solid knowledge or stolid ignorance.

If good, true knowledge is laid before his mental vision he will become a scholar; if only rubbish is presented to his mind, such as dime novels and other trashy literature, then secular ignorance, but devilish knowledge will be the result. He must either grow upward or downward: naturally, the downcourse is his choice. He requires no aid in that direction: upward, however, he requires guidance, *i. e.*, *training*.

It is a remarkable fact that no race or sect of people has ever been found where development upward was achieved without external assistance; in other words, without communication with an outside nation or nations higher up in the scale of civilization.

I am aware that Sir John Lubbock has endeavored to prove the contrary in his book on "The races," but Professor Flint, of Edinburgh, in his new book on "Theism," has completely demolished his premises, as i shown that he entirely begged the question. What is true of the races is true of the individual, for individuals, compose the races. *Training*, then, is necessary. External effort must be brought to bear upon the child physically, mentally, morally, if you would secure a rounded culture in these various channels of education or development, for the true derivation of education is—*E-duco*, *i. e.*, "I lead out." A child may be trained either way, up or down. Our text very strongly implies the fact. God would not have placed on record the language before us, "Train up a child, etc.," if it were not so. It is "train up." Your child then being susceptible of training, let him be early set in the proper path and he will continue to walk therein.

If he is taught early to desire God he will always be an admirer and a doer of it. Habit will become second nature. Good habits can be learned as well as bad ones, *but not so easily*. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

But, again, the text suggests also that youth is the time to train, and strongly implies that no other time will do.

It says, "Train up a child," not a full-grown person; such would be absurd. It would be in conflict not only with the conclusions of experience, but with the actual laws of nature. "As the bough is bent, the tree is inclined." is a well-known saying. If you bend the twig when it is green it will grow as bent; you cannot possibly bend a full-grown tree. If you wish to train a horse it is necessary that you begin with the colt. Begin then the work of culture—mental and spiritual—or as some people call it, moral—in youth. This is most emphatically the period of life referred to in the text. It is clearly shown, not only by these words, but by actual experience, that youth is the best, in fact, the only time to train in "wisdom's ways, whose ways are ways of pleasantness, etc." A child can be taught almost anything in infancy. He can be taught also to avoid and overcome as well as by neglect of teaching, to cherish that which is evil and degrading.

If the child has the tendencies in him after that which is vicious, you may root them out in youth, or at least so effectually subdue them that the better principles inculcated will prevail. You cannot do so, however, in after life, When the tares and the wheat have become so thoroughly incorporated that the tares have the upperhand, there is much danger of destroying the valuable cereal in the effort to uproot the useless wild growth. Discover, then, in time the evil, and commence the weeding process in childhood. The boy who is selfish with his brother or sister will likely be so as a man. Root it out! Teach him generosity and magnanimity early. Again, the boy who steals his mother's apples and pears, or even his mother's sugar, in childhood, is in danger of becoming largely dishonest in after life. Again, I say. Root it out! Train the children to shun the very appearance of evil. Show them what is right and wrong *now*, else you may depend upon it, you can not do it when they are old. Youth is the only time to bend the boy's will or the girl's nature. Train the children to tell the truth. Train them to *love* it. If this is done they will be truthful in manhood and womanhood. If this is neglected they will, perhaps, be liars, and universally mistrusted. Disregard for truth, for one's word is a terrible failing. Some one has said: "A liar is worse than a thief; you can hold the hands of the latter, but you cannot control the tongue of him whose falsehood is matter of common report." The law reaches the one, and scarcely touches the other.

But, this is not all. Our text leads us to consider another point of great importance.

"It says: "Train up a child in the way he *should* go," *i. e.*, not in the way he *would* go. It requires no labor to train in the way he *would* go; it is most emphatically nothing but labor if we would train them as says our text, *i. e.*, "up" as they "should go."

Children require no attention at all to grow as they *would*; but that is down. Let them alone and they will go in that direction naturally.

But someone argues thus: "I have seen children grow up neglected by their parents, and turn out well." Frankly admitted. They sometimes do, *but no thanks to the parents for it*.

The circumstances around them have been favorable fortunately, and therefor, they have imbibed those principles, not because they were taught them by preceptors, but because they received them from surroundings, and in some measure, perhaps, by inheritance. We have more reason to thank God frequently for our circumstances than many of us generally imagine. While circumstances do not form, they in a very emphatic sense confirm character. But to illustrate the point more fully and show the absurdity of such reasoning, let me remark that I have heard people say: "I believe those children who are allowed to grow up, regardless of the laws of healthful attention; those children who seem to roll mostly in the mud: who are continually exposed to the elements etc.; who are not kept covered with warm clothing and supplied with the other essentials to a healthy existence, turn out the hardiest and the strongest." Fallacious reasoning. I have not the slightest doubt that children who survive such unnatural treatment are really healthy, robust and strong. Otherwise they must have died.

In making such declarations as we have referred to, *i. e.*, that roughest treatment makes the strongest children, we are too often guided by particular, not general observation. We do not allow our vision to include sufficient territory. Our promises are wrong to begin with, therefore our conclusions cannot possibly be correct. We forgot the hundreds and thousands—aye! tens of thousands of children who have died from such neglect and exposure. It really requires strong, healthy children physically, to withstand such treatment, and I am very much impressed with the thought that the children who survive such monstrous dealing are about one in every hundred of those so exposed, while the ninety and nine succumb to the neglect of nature's laws and lie concealed within the tomb, and far enough away from human observation.

There is a very large portion of our race—about one-half—which does not survive the age of *five*, and if the cause of death were really ascertained (as it cannot be by man), it would, doubtless, be found that neglect on the part of parents and nurses to pay proper attention to the demands of physical law in the care of the infants, had much to do with the fatal results. I venture to affirm that the exercise of a little study of the science of hygiene and the uses and effects of oxygen and carbon, together with a very large allowance of common sense on the part of those entrusted with the care of children of a tender growth, would lead to a large decrease in the ratio of infantile mortality.

What I have been saying in regard to the body, I also plead in reference to the higher, the intellectual and spiritual parts of the child. Parents, guardians, teachers, *all* connected with the education of the young, see to it that you are using every means to "train them up" not in the way they *would*, but "in the way they *should* go. The text is addressed to *you*: Who else can it mean?

Those who have been instructed with the intellectual and moral training of immortal—think of it—never-dying souls should realize, without delay, their great responsibility. The text is for *you*! Listen to its voice! Use every effort to obey its teaching.

And now that we have considered the injunction of the text, let us proceed to examine the important—yea, the practical query: What are a few of the ways in which we may be able to "train up a child in the way he should go?" that is, as I understand it, in the narrow way that leadeth unto everlasting life, for that is ever the idea of the Word of God.

Let us apply our minds to this one thought, for it is really the *sine qua non*—the *summum bonum* of all our effort in the cultivation of the child—*i. e.*, the whole child, intellect, affections, will.

It is of the highest importance before commencing to work on anything, that we should discover, if possible, its value, *e. g.*, a worker in gold or precious stones of any kind is more careful of the materials than an artificer in brass or iron would be. Jewelers require to be skilled workmen. Every particle of refuse made is precious: therefore, they must be careful in handling, or in the effort to improve, not to lose any of the value of the material; they must be careful in the selection and use of their tools; they must understand the intrinsic worth of that on which they are at work. Just so spiritually. Before applying the spiritual tools, *i. e.*, the Divinely ordained means (and God works by means—human instrumentalities) it is well that we should understand the value of the soul. And what is that? It is simply incalculable. No human arithmetic may discover the answer to our question; the science of mathematics is speechless in the presence of our problem. We must alone seek the answer in the Book of Holy Light. "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" or "What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"

These children of yours and mine, as we remarked a moment ago, have immortal, never-dying souls. Do you realize it? Whether you do so or not, such is the fact. These precious, invaluable souls are destined to live forever, either in peace or misery, in happiness or woe, in Heaven or Hell.

If you are satisfied, then, concerning the importance of your charge, kindly do not allow the following hints to fall unheeded on your ears.

First. Have your own soul safe, my brother or sister! Be sure your own salvation is secure! Without this you will have no knowledge of how to conduct the higher spiritual education of your offspring. If you cannot speak French, or do not know the language yourself, you cannot teach it to your children. If you have never studied the art of chirography yourself, it is not within the range of possibility that you will be able to lead your offspring to distinction in the science of caligraphy, or even to master the common rules of writing. The same, spiritually.

If you do not possess an experimental acquaintance with Christ as a personal Saviour as he is revealed in the Gospel, you do not know *how* to serve Him, and cannot tell to others the wondrous story of redeeming grace. You cannot "*train*" your child to love Him. Secure, then, your own salvation. "Make your (own) calling and election sure," and then begin with family worship. This will have a wonderful effect. Never miss a day. If you cannot pray at the family altar, learn to. Never say can't; Christ can make you able. "I can do all things, through Christ, who strengtheneth me," says the apostle of the Gentiles. So may every believer also say. Hear again the promise, "My grace is sufficient."

If it is a very heavy burden for you to pray alone and extempore, get a good edition of family prayers, and read one every morning and evening.

If read in the proper spirit, why should not this be an excellent plea? Have singing also in your worship. Your child will be greatly impressed by this. Do not forget to train the young heart to love the praises of the Lord, and of Zion's Courts. The power of song is being felt in our religious work, but not sufficiently so. I notice that in a great many homes singing in family worship is neglected. Without this such worship may be very dry, tedious and uninteresting to the young.

I most emphatically urge this part of the service. Sometimes we hear complaints that congregational singing is being neglected in our churches, and blame is laid upon the well-trained choir. Is it not possible—yea, probable, that we are putting the blame on the wrong shoulders?

May it not be that the passing away in a large measure of the habit of the fathers to give praise its proper place in family worship is the most largely responsible for the lack of interest taken in the public singing of the sanctuary?

Is not this a reasonable suggestion? But again, train your child to pray; teach him a prayer of some kind; the Lord's Prayer, for example, or any other prayer; but *train him to pray*. Have him commit to memory little hymns, religious poems, verses of scripture, the shorter Catechism, etc. Tell him as early as possible of Jesus and His love. Tell him often "The old, old story," not only often, but continually.

Do not *bore* him; but, do it in a pleasant, child-like way. Every parent and person accustomed with children, knows what is meant by that. Children have the utmost confidence in their parents; take advantage of this, and they will grow up *not infidels*, but firm believers.

But again. Take them to the church as soon as possible. Never mind if they require to be taken out a few times. If you take them early, they will probably grow up, and on looking back be unable to remember a period when they did not go to the House of the Lord, I am afraid that many of our churches are behind on this point: very largely behind. How many of our Sabbath-school children attend the services of the sanctuary?

Occasionally we may observe the little ones coming to the Sabbath-school, and not to the services of public worship. I am glad, however, to be able to express the opinion that there is an improvement taking place in this respect.

What kind of lessons are parents who act in this way teaching their children? How much interest will such children ever take in attending church when grown? Do you wish to know why so many of our boys in all our villages, towns, and cities are found hanging around the corners of the streets on Sabbath? Because they were not "trained" to go to church by their parents. Most of these boys you will thus meet on the Sabbath were in the habit of going to a Sabbath-school when they were children. Ask them and they will tell you so. I have asked many of them, and have found it so. They went to a Sabbath-school of some church when they were children: but now they are no longer children; they have lost the idea of going to Sabbath-school altogether, because, you know, it has become fashionable to consider the Sabbath-school only for children; (I wish instead of calling it "Sabbath-school" the name would be changed to "The Church Studying the Bible," *i. e.*, the *whole* church, young and old in common) and that as pupils leave the public school when they have reached a certain age, so may all those who attend the school in connection with the church. This idea is not only held in theory, but actually carried out in practice. Parents are largely to blame in too many instances; they allow the children to feel that the Sabbath-school is the children's church (*it is not*); therefore, they allow them to do all their worshipping there, and when they grow old enough to feel no longer called upon to be scholars, they go outside; and, never having been trained to go to church they remain *outside*.

I have said it frequently, and I love to say it again and again, for the sake of emphasis, if it is impossible for the child to go both to church service and Sabbath-school, then let the child miss the Sabbath-school rather than the church. Nothing on earth will compensate for the loss of regular attendance on the House of God; nor for your negligence as parents and guardians in allowing it.

Oh, that my words might reach the heart of every father and mother in this great city of Philadelphia, and that the result thereof might be an attendance, even at the exercise of great self-denial on the part of all concerned of your offspring on the worship of God in His Holy Temple.

As I have said before, bring them just as early as possible to the church. Never mind even if they do make an occasional sound God bless the children; their sweet, treble tones can never be aught but musical to all who love the Lord in sincerity and in truth. Surely, He who said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me," never meant us to go to the Holy place without them.

But now that I have spoken thus fully of church attendance, let me further say, do not neglect to send them *also* to Sabbath-school. Never mind if they are not as well dressed as other people's children; this cannot always be. It is absolute folly for people to vie with each other in this way.

Many people are so much exercised how they are to cater most to the tastes and etiquette of society that they have very little time left to look after the moral, not to speak of the higher spiritual welfare of their children. Avoid this! You will be none the less thought of by those whose friendship is worth having, that your child has worn the same suit for a couple of seasons, if you can purchase clothing that will endure so long. I cannot. However, in these days of such cheap, ready-made wearing apparel, such an excuse requires no more than a passing notice.

But I have said, send your child to Sabbath-school; now, I add, send him to the Sabbath-school of *your*, not his choice. You are the best judge, not the child.

I have heard children say: "I am going to so and so Sabbath-school; there they give the best library books—that is, those containing the silliest stories, for these, by such children are of course considered the best. In so and so Sabbath-school, they always have the nicest Christmas tree, and the teachers give the handsomest presents at Christmas, and there the pic-nic in summer is just splendid."

Such a commentary on the Christian training of the professedly Christian home! such a reflection on the boasted Christian education of the day! The very idea of a child going where he or she likes; why the thing seems, in the highest sense, absurd.

It is not, after all, so very important which of the evangelical Sabbath-schools a child goes to, but the parent should choose. If a child is allowed to go to one school to-day, and another to-morrow, or two in one day, he will not be likely to remain by one church when he reaches the age of maturity.

If you desire to have your children Presbyterians send them to a Presbyterian Sabbath-school: if you wish to make them Methodists send them to the Methodist Sabbath-school, and so on. Remember the Sabbath-school is in quite an important sense, the nursery of the church. The Roman Catholic Church has taught us a grand lesson in looking after the children. It would be well for our children as well as the Church, if we would follow their example here. It was Bishop Bellarmin, I believe, who said, "give me the first eight years of a child and you may have the rest." But, once more, insist upon your child going *regularly* to the Sabbath-school which you select, as well as to church. Depend upon it the habit of going to church one day and staying at home another, will grow up with the child, and it will, in all probability, be found that in after years, irregularity in church attendance will be the result.

Be also enjoined to discourage your child in finding fault with the teacher. Do not grumble because the teacher does not say all that could be said about the lesson; no one can. Rather tell your child what you discover has been omitted. Rejoice that the teacher does your child some good. Remember that the teacher's work is a labor of love, prompted, probably by the highest desire for the saving of your child from eternal death.

But, finally, we notice in the third and last place, the promise of the text: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and *when he is old he will not depart from it*,

How cheerful, how encouraging! Work that the promise may be realized in your experience, my Christian father and mother.

Pray for your children. "Thus did Job continually," are the words of the inspired writer. Let us follow his example. The language of the word is "pray without ceasing," etc., and while you pray *work* and use the means—for God surely helps those, and only those who help themselves. The Lord will guide you—only trust Him. Now, oh, now give yourselves to the task! Nay, not the task, the pleasure.

There can be no doubt that on the great day of final account all who have had aught to do with the education of the young will be held heavily accountable, for great had been the privilege laid upon them of training the young in the knowledge of holy things while their minds were pliable, and "to whom much is given, of him shall much be required."

Oh, that we all might be more concerned about the young. They are the lambs of the fold. We must not allow them to wander off like some of the older sheep who ought to know better and do not. As it is with the confirmed inebriate—the habitual drunkard—so it is with sinners who are Gospel hardened—and there are such in every place—there is no use in hoping to do much with them. We must, however, do what we can, even with them. We must never falter or waver in our faith in the promise of the Lord. Even in working with those most hardened or depraved, for,

> "As long as life its terms extends,
> Hope's blest dominion never ends,
> For while the lamp holds on to burn,
> The greatest sinner may return."

This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief."

But we must in the future turn our attention very largely and mainly to the safety of the lambs. They have not yet become polluted, they have not yet become devoted to the enemy, and they are not yet entirely the servants of sin. Listen to the inspired appeal: "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth while the evil days come not nor the years draw nigh when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them." And furthermore, the grand promise: "Those who seek me early *shall* find me." Oh, friends, let us labor for the saving of children. Let us warn them before the false steps are made. Let us by earnest, conscientious and loving teaching throw around them a fence, a mighty wall of conscience which will stand them effectual stead in the evil day, and which, when they go out into the giddy whirl of the mighty city, in the midst of the wicked world, all the battering-rams of evil will be unable to penetrate or break down. To this end, see to it, that the blessed Word of God—the Bible—is thoroughly taught them in childhood. Any boy or girl who goes out into society and life well founded upon the solid rock of Divine truth, will, like the magnificent lighthouse in the midst of the dashing breakers, stand grandly, unmoved when the waves of sin and the storms of temptation threaten to carry everything before them. Let parents, guardians, teachers and others be only faithful in presenting before the young the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world, even Jesus, blessed Jesus; and withal endorsing their teaching with a "holy walk and conversation that becometh the Gospel of Christ," I am willing to leave the next generation and the glory of the Church of Christ for the future to unfold. "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY MARCH 17, 1889.

Christ's Love to the Young.

LESSON TEXT.

(Mark 10: 13-22. Memory verses, 21-22.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Mighty Worker.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me: or else believe me for the very works' sake.*—John 14 : 11.

LESSON TOPIC: *How to Serve.*

Lesson Outline:
1. Child-likeness Commanded, vs. 13-16.
2. Self-Confidence Discouraged, vs. 17-21 *l. c.*
3. Self-Surrender Demanded, vs. 21, 22.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God.*—Mark 10 : 14.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Mark 10 : 13-22. How to serve.
T.—Matt. 19 : 13 : 30. Matthew's parallel narrative.
W.—Luke 18 : 15-30. Luke's parallel narrative.
T.—Matt. 18 : 1-14. The model child.
F.—1 Cor. 1 : 18-31. Lowly serving.
S.—Phil. 2 : 1-8. Model service.
S.—Dan. 1 : 3-21. Serving nobly.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. CHILD-LIKENESS COMMENDED.

I. Children Welcomed:

Suffer the little children to come unto me; forbid them not (14).
He called to him a little child (Matt. 18 : 2).
Forbid them not, to come unto me (Matt. 19 : 14).
Let the children first be fil'ed (Mark 7 : 27).
To you is the promise, and to your children (Acts 2 : 39).

II. Children Commended:

Of such is the kingdom of God (14).
Except ye turn, and become as little children (Matt. 18 : 3).
Of such is the kingdom of heaven (Matt. 19 : 14).
Of such is the kingdom of God (Luke 18 : 16).
As newborn babes, long for the spiritual milk (1 Pet, 2 : 2).

III. Children Blessed:

He took them in his arms and blessed them (16).
Whoso shall receive one such little child....receiveth me (Matt. 18 : 5).
He laid his hands on them (Matt. 19 : 15).
Straightway the damsel rose up, and walked (Mark 5 : 42).
Be ye....imitators of God, as beloved children (Eph. 5 : 1).

1. "The disciples rebuked them." (1) The source of rebuke; (2) The objects of rebuke; (3) The ground of rebuke.
2. "He was moved with indignation." (1) The objects of the Lord's indignation; (3) The grounds of the Lord's indignation.
2. "He took them in his arms, and blessed them." (1) The Lord and the little ones; (2) His arms and his blessing.

II. SELF-CONFIDENCE DISCOURAGED.

I. Eager Seeking:

There ran one to him, and kneeled to him (17).
Master, what good thing shall I do? (Matt. 19 : 16).
What shall I do to inherit eternal life? (Luke 18 : 18).
Brethren, what shall we do? (Acts 2 : 37).
Sirs, what must I do to be saved? (Acts 16 : 30).

II. Confident Boasting:

All these things have I observed from my youth (20).
What lack I yet? (Matt. 19 : 20).
Thou who gloriest in the law (Rom. 2 : 23).
No flesh should glory before God (1 Cor. 1 : 29).
Not of works, that no man should glory (Eph. 2 : 9).

III. Still Lacking:

One thing thou lackest (21).
A man which had not no a wedding-garment (Matt. 22 : 11).
One thing thou lackest yet (Luke 18 : 22).
All....fall short of the glory of God (Rom. 3 : 23).
They did not subject themselves to the righteousness of God (Rom. 10 : 3)

1. "Good Master, what shall I do?" (1) The courteous address; (2) The momentous inquiry; (3) The infallible instructor.
2. "All these things have I observed from my youth." (1) A broad sweep; (2) A steady continuance; (3) A bold assertion.
3. "One thing thou lackest." (1) A single lack; (2) A serious lack; (3) A fatal lack.

III. SELF SURRENDER DEMANDED.

I. Surrender Directed:

Sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor (21).
Go, sell that thou hast, and give to the poor (Matt. 19 : 21).
Lo, we have left all, and have followed thee (Mark 10 : 28).
Sell all that thou hast, and distribute (Luke 18 : 22).
From whom I suffered the loss of all things (Phil. 3 : 8).

II. Follow Christ:

Come, follow me (21).
Let him deny himself, and take up his cross (Matt. 16 : 24).
Let him....take up his cross daily, and follow me (Luke 9 : 23).
He said unto another, Follow me (Luke 9 : 59).
If any man serve me, let him follow me (John 12: 26).

III. Surrender Refused:

He went away sorrowful (22).
Let us:....cast away their cords from us (Psa. 2 : 3).
Suffer me first to go and bury my father (Luke 9 : 59).
First suffer me to bid farewell (Luke 9 : 61).
We will not that this man reign over us (Luke 19 : 14).

1. "Sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor." (1) The universal sale; (2) The universal distribution. —(1) None for self; (2) All for others.
2. "Thou shalt have treasure in heaven." Heavenly treasures: (1) Their nature; (2) Their source; (3) Their superiority.
3. "He went away sorrowful." (1) Away from Christ; (2) Away with sorrow; (3) Away to doom.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

CHRIST AND THE YOUNG.

The young who served him (Matt. 21 : 15, 16; Mark 14 : 50, 51; 16 : 5; John 6 : 9-13).
The young whom he honored (Matt. 18: 2; 19 : 13-15).
The young whom he healed (Mark 7 : 25-30; Luke 9 : 38-42; John 4 : 47-53).
The young whom he restored to life (Luke 7 : 11-15; Luke 8 : 41, 42, 49-56).
The young whom he used as an example (Matt. 19 : 16-26; Luke 15:11-24).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The discourse from which the last lesson was taken is given more fully in Matthew (chap. 18). But both Matthew and Mark pass over in silence a period of about six months, only noticing a journey from Galilee through Perea (Matt. 19 : 1; Mark 10 : 1). But Luke and John give more space to the history of this interval (Luke 9 : 51 to 18 : 14; John 7 : 1 to 11 : 57) than to any other period of our Lord's ministry save the closing week. Yet the arrangement of the events in chronological order is one of the most perplexing problems in the gospel narrative. John, however, makes some definite statements as to time, and an outline of the story can be constructed.

During the Feast of Tabernacles, which occurred shortly after the last lesson, our Lord visited Jerusalem (John 7). His ministry in Galilee ended with this visit, or shortly after. There was increasing hostility at Jerusalem, which led to attempts at violence during the Feast of Dedication (John 10). At one or the other of these festivals a blind man was healed (John 9), but is uncertain at which. After the Feast of Dedication our Lord withdrew beyond Jordan; returned to Bethany, where Lazarus was raised; then he withdrew to Ephraim, apparently a small city a few miles east of Bethel, until near the last Passover (John 11).

Luke narrates some details connected with the close of the Galilean ministry; but most of his narrative must be placed in Perea,—how much is open to discussion. Other points are doubtful, but the three (Synoptic) accounts come together again with the blessing of the little children. Mark and Matthew place a discussion on divorce immediately before (Mark 10 : 2-12); but all three accounts connect together the incidents in this lesson.

The place was somewhere in the valley of the Jordan, not far from Jericho, probably on the east side of the river.

The time was not long before the last Passover, probably during the latter part of March, year of Rome 783 (A. D. 30), six months after the last lesson.

Parallel passages: Matt. 19 : 13-22; Luke 18 : 15-23.

The Love of Beauty.

The love of beauty and refinement belongs to every true woman. She ought to desire in moderation, pretty dresses, and delight in beautiful colors and graceful fabrics; she ought to take a certain, not too excessive, pride in herself, and to be solicitous to have all belonging to her well-chosen and in good taste; to care for the perfect ordering of her house, and harmony and fitness of her furniture, the cleanliness of her surroundings, and good style of her arrangements; she ought not to like singularity, either of habit or appearance, or be able to stand out against a fashion when fashion has become custom; she ought to make herself conspicuous only by the perfection of her taste, by the grace and harmony of her dress, and unobtrusive good breeding of her manners; she ought to set the seal of a gentle woman on every square inch of her life, and shed the radiance of her own beauty and refinement on every material object about her.

The Way the Money Goes.

"This is the way the money goes," says the Rural New Yorker. Towels are used for holders, napkins are used as dishwipers, soap is left to soak in water; clothes are whipped to pieces in the wind; hams and cheese are let to mould and get full of "skippers;" tea, coffee and spices are let to stand open and lose their strength; coal is wasted, vegetables are thrown away that would warm over nicely; scrubbing brushes are left to warp in water; bits of meat are thrown away that would make a good soup or hash; a pint more or less, of dough is left sticking to the bread-pan; the cork is left out of the molasses jug and flies take possession; the extravagant use of butter, sugar and eggs and cooking is notorious, pails are allowed to dry in the sun and fall apart; bread is wasted, tea and coffee are made too strong; and there is careless breakage in dishes, glasses and other articles in every direction.

Women teach us repose, civility and dignity.

A great nature is calm and quiet and retiring.

FARM NOTES.

BENEFITS OF CROP ROTATION.—Every observing farmer knows that cattle can be pastured in a field after horses, and will subsist for a time where horses would have starved; and that sheep will do well after the cattle. A similar principle applies to the raising of the various farm crops. Wheat may thrive gloriously on the plant food left in the soil by a corn crop; oats on that left by the wheat and corn; potatoes on what was not taken by the three preceding crops. But the requirements of plant nutrition are not the only reasons nor the strongest ones that can be urged in favor of a strict system of crop rotation. The chief objection to planting the same crop year after year in the same ground is that the insects and diseases affecting that crop attack it each succeeding year with increased force. Frequently the entire soil, and the whole vicinity become over-stocked with the insects and the spores of diseases injurious to that particular crop. Shifting the locality of such crop from one field to another near by can afford, at best, but partial protection in this respect, and it were far preferable to select for each crop subject to insect attacks and diseases a location at the greatest possible distance from any field where that crop was grown the year before. If some such crop could be left out of the farm rotation for one or more years altogether, one might be able to starve out the insects and diseases affecting it for some years; and if by concerted action such a measure could be extended to a whole neighborhood, or county, old-fashioned big and clean crops might for a time be grown again.

CURING PORK.—The meat is not fit for salting until free from animal heat, and yet it should not be frozen in the least, as this condition prevents the salt penetrating it. Cover the bottom of the barrel with salt to the depth of three inches, then pack the strips of pork in circles, the rind facing the barrel, but with a deposition of salt intervening and a stratum of salt upon each layer of pork. When the middlings are salted prepare a brine sufficient to well cover the pork, using all the salt that the water will dissolve. Bring to the boil, skim, and when cold pour over the salted pork. A well adjusted cover is a necessary part of a pork barrel.

Trim the hams and rub them over with salt, to extract the blood. In two days apply the following pickle: One and a half pounds of salt and a pound of brown sugar to each gallon of water, and an ounce of saltpeter to 100 pounds of meat; bring to a boil, skim, and pour over when cold. Hams should remain in the pickle from four to six weeks. In packing don't let them press against each other; they are likely to taint at the bone before becoming thoroughly salted. Those skilled in the curing of hams remove them from one barrel to another twice a week until the curing is partially completed, to prevent tainting at the bone.

ADVANTAGES OF COVERING PLANTS.—A mulch or covering should consist of manure, as it will be a saving of labor, and the plants will get the benefit of the matter dissolved by the rains. The covering is not intended to keep the plants warm, as that is impossible, but to prevent the ground from warming too early or too suddenly. It is just as important to mulch in those sections where the climate is mild as it is to do so where the winters are severe, owing to the alternate freezing and thawing of the ground. If the ground is frozen it can be partially kept in that condition by the mulch, which prevents the plants from being thrown up out of the soil, and also from beginning growth too early in the season. In this section the winter is seldom very cold previous to January, and the necessity for a mulch is greater in a mild winter than at any other time, owing to the liability of the plants to begin to grow too early.

WORK on the strawberry bed should commence before the plants begin to grow. The sooner the manure is spread over the plants the quicker will be its effect after spring sets in. There are several reasons for giving a good coating of manure, one being to supply plant food and the other to protect the vines. If this is done early no damage will be caused to the plants, but if it is delayed until the plants begin to grow it is often the case that where the manure is very concentrated, such as the droppings from poultry, the plants will be killed.

Do not crowd too many sheep together. An open shed, facing south, and well-littered at night with clean straw or leaves, will make an excellent shelter for them.

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It is often a good thing to refuse young persons a favor, and thus prevent them acquiring the habit of asking.

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Now is the time when your personal condition should command careful attention. If you have not "wintered well," if you are tired out from overwork, if your blood has become impure from close confinement in badly ventilated offices or shops, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. It will purify and vitalize your blood, create a good appetite, and give your whole system tone and strength.

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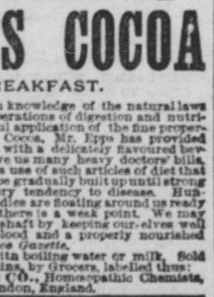

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Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for
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A LITTLE BOOK of 80 pages, containing solid facts that every man contemplating Building should know before letting his contracts; 10 designs of plain and elegant homes, with plans and estimated cost. Short chapters on the kitchen, chimneys, cistern, foundation, brickwork, mortar, cellar, heating, ventilation, the roof and many items of interest to builders. Mailed free on receipt of 10 cents in postal stamps. Address
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10c. Kirby's Vest-Pocket Encyclopedia containing over 500 useful and instructive articles. Men and women alike should have the numbers. Postpaid, 10c. silver. C. F. KIRBY, 40 West 25d St. New York.

INNATE MODESTY.—A bright eyed little miss of five years rode down on a Madison street car in Chicago one evening recently sitting on her father's knee. She was so full of queries that they kept running out of her in a perfect stream. Some of her questions were posers, and the father showed signs of weakness several times. He struggled along gallantly, however, and the passengers got interested in the contest. The toddler finished him up, however, just as the car was lumbering over the viaduct west of the bridge.

"If I got in one of those cars where would I be tomorrow?" she demanded, as her eyes caught the cars in the Union depot.

"You'd go to sleep and wake up in St. Paul in the morning," answered the father.

"Who'd wake me up?"

"The porter, the man in the car."

For a moment missy was silent. Then she cast a look of scorn upon papa, and in a tone of inimitable contempt, she said:

"And do you suppose I'd let a man dress me?"

A DARK FUTURE.—Johnny is a lad whose future gives his parents much apprehension. During the Christmas holidays he tossed a grain of pop-corn on to a twig of mistletoe that was lying on the mantelpiece. Later on he said to his sister:

"Sis, I wonder if some of these decorations ain't in pain."

"Now, Johnny, don't be silly."

"I ain't. Look here; this mistletoe's got a corn on it."

TRUNK DEALER—I see. Want something for a six months' tour abroad. Well, madam, in the adjoining building I have a trunk which I'm sure you will like. Can't get it in the storeroom; double door is too narrow. I thought of remodeling it and using it for a seashore cottage, but if it will suit you I will let you have it cheap.

Dame—I'm not the one who is going abroad; It's my husband.

"Oh! George, show the lady one of those vest pocket hand satchels."

DENTIST, to fair customer in chair—Are you not Miss Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia?

Miss Rittenhouse, coldly—Yes.

"I think I had the pleasure to meet you in Saratoga last summer."

"Indeed; you will see, sir, that you get hold of the right tooth."

He got hold of the right tooth but it came harder than any tooth Miss Rittenhouse ever had pulled.

QUITE LIKELY.—"Yes, my dear children," said the visitor at Sunday school, lowering his voice to hushed and solemn tones, "this brave missionary, this saintly man of God I have been telling you about, was captured by the cannibals and killed. And now, little ones, can any of you tell me where he was after that?"

Chorus—Yes, ma'am.

"Well, this dear little boy may tell me."

Dear little boy—In the soup.

A NATURAL CONCLUSION.—Young Physician, proudly—Yes, I've called at Mrs. Upperten's mansion three times a day for the last three weeks. She sent for me.

Friend—Three times a day?

Y. P., with a proud look and gesture—Yes, three times a day

"For the past three weeks?"

"Yes; she is a very sick woman."

"When did she take sick?"

"Three weeks ago."

"Yes, I thought so."

A QUICK RETORT.—A father was remonstrating with a son who was sowing his wild oats.

"Father," said the young man in self-defence, "you should remember that I am in the very hey day of youth.

"And is that any reason why you should make an ass of yourself?" inquired the father.

A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle *Free* to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large Bottles 50c and $1.

To prevent a bruise becoming black and blue, rub first in sweet oil, then in spirits of turpentine.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y,
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

To take out iron mold stains, wet with milk and cover with salt. The latter also rubs egg stains from spoons.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

To remove coffee stains, put thick glycerine on the wrong side of the article and wash out in lukewarm water.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

If your sewing machine runs hard and your oiler is empty, try as a substitute equal parts of clear lard and kerosene oil.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Robert Garrett, the erratic millionaire is improving in health.

Don't work your horses to death with poor axle grease; the Fraser is the only reliable make. Use it once, and you will have no other.

One of the singular things in life is why homely women always select handsome husbands.

Spring Disorders

Shattered nerves, tired brain, impure blood, debilitated system, all are the natural outcome in the Spring. A medicine must be used, and nothing equals Paine's Celery Compound. We let others praise us—you cannot help believing a disinterested party.

Brigadier-General W. L. Greenleaf, Burlington, Vt., writes: "I have used Paine's Celery Compound on several occasions, and always with benefit. Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I commenced taking it. Two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine I do not know of its equal."

"I have used two bottles of your Paine's Celery Compound, and it has given entire satisfaction as an appetizer and blood purifier."
T. L. BERNER, Watertown, Dakota.

Paine's Celery Compound

is prescribed by physicians, recommended by druggists, endorsed by ministers, praised by users, and guaranteed by the manufacturers, as a spring medicine which will do all that is claimed for it. Use it this spring, and see how quickly it tones you up.

Purifies the Blood.

Full accounts of wonderful cures made by Paine's Celery Compound and other medicines and the best physicians have failed, sent free. There's nothing like it.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Color Anything any Color. Simple, Durable, Economical. IT IS EASY TO DYE WITH DIAMOND DYES. 25 Colors, 10 cents each.

A PROMINENT MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

Old moneybags mopes in his office all day,
As snappish and cross as a bear;
The clerks know enough to keep out of his way,
Lest the merchant should grumble and swear.
Even Tabby, the cat, is in fear of a cuff,
Or a kick, if she ventures too near;
They all know the master is apt to be rough,
And his freaks unexpected and queer.

What makes the old fellow so surly and grim,
And behave so confoundedly mean?
There's certainly something the matter with him—
Is it stomach, or liver, or spleen?
We've guessed it—his liver is sluggish and bad,
His blood is disordered and foul.
It's enough to make any one hopelessly mad
And greet his best friend with a growl.

To correct a sluggish or disordered liver, and to cleanse and purify the blood and thereby sweeten the temper, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal. It improves digestion, builds up the flesh, invigorates the system, dispells melancholy, and makes life worth living.

IT IS GUARANTEED to benefit or cure, if taken in time and given a fair trial, in all diseases for which it is recommended, or the money paid for it will be refunded.

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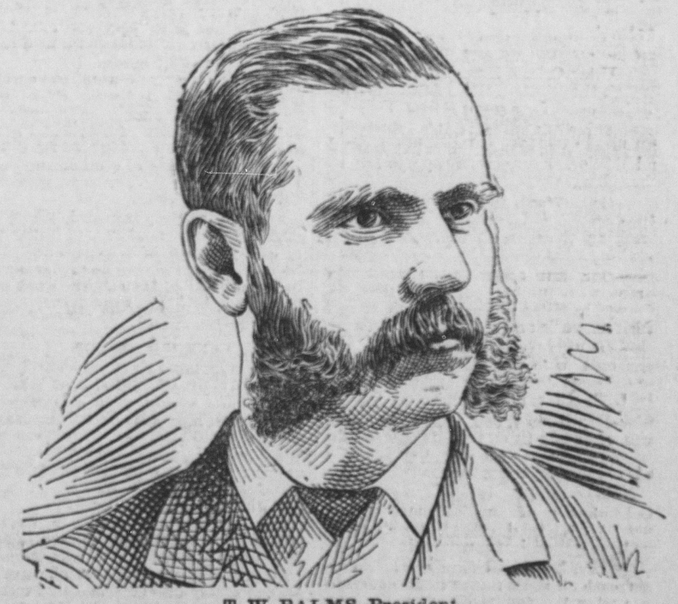
no matter of how long standing, is permanently cured by DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. 50 cents, by druggists.



T. W. PALMS, President.

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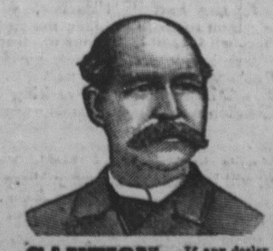
A LIFE SCHOLARSHIP, FIFTY DOLLARS.

Our rate for tuition is $50, and a life scholarship is issued, which allows the holder the privilege of completing the course and graduating without any stipulation in regard to the time. We charge for the course and not for time, as is the custom at other schools. Thus the advantage of a life scholarship must be apparent to everybody. It is to the interest of the school that charges by the "term" to keep the student as many "terms" as possible—the more "terms" the more tuition fees.

POSITIONS FOR GRADUATES, TIME REQUIRED, 3 to 4 MONTHS. THE BEST EQUIPPED, BEST COURSE OF STUDY, BEST EVERYTHING. Write for elegant [illegible]



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR LADIES.
Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.

CAUTION If any dealer says he has the W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES without name and price, stamped on bottom, put him down as a fraud. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hours experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mosquito netting, not only feels chagrined at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like

A WET HEN

Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER, and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

We offer the [illegible] who wants service (not style) a coat that will keep him dry in the severest storm. It is called TOWER'S FISH BRAND "SLICKER," and is without doubt the only perfect Oil and Waterproof Coat in the world. With them the only perfect Oil and Waterproof Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker," and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

X Mill completely burned for Warren
+ This Searfoss
4-25-1959 (Sat. @ 9:45 A.M.)

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAR. 14, 1889.

You will find
G. R. Spigelmyer's
RACKET STORE
in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.
Everything under regular prices.

LOCAL ITEMS.

John St

Are you seeking for a wife,
To love and obey for life?
Buy a ticket on B. E. V's. line,
And you'll meet four sisters fine.

Conductor soon will call Julian,
A belle, and beauty, rare and calm.
Next Martha he will introduce
Who vows a husband she'll ne'er abuse.

Yet another—he'll portly Matilda call,
Whose hand was sought by large and small;
And Hannah, too, she can be flagged.
These be sisters four—all nicely tagged.

Each for her portion a furnace had.
Arn't they tempting now my lad?
Then with Martha, Matilda or Julian,
Try your luck and be her man.

—Rebersburgers talk of building a town hall.

—Andy Reesman was in Lock Haven several days last week.

—Weather Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday springlike.

—John Bair, of Bellefonte, gave the Reporter a call.

—The wife of Mr. John Deitrick, of near Hublersburg, died last week.

— Peter Breon's sale, on Wednesday, was one of the largest yet held in this valley.

—T. M. Osman, a student at Cornell University, is at present home on a visit to his father.

—Several young men of the town attended a party in Bellefonte on Tuesday evening.

—Persons having bags belonging to Kurtz & Son, will oblige by returning same at once.

—Centre Hall had an influx of insurance agents since the recent fire. "Its an ill wind," etc.

—Quite a large crowd attended Peter Breon's sale yesterday, and things brought fair prices.

—Mr. John Strohm, of Centre Hill, is acting commissioners' clerk in place of Mr. Mattern, dec'd.

—Miss Mame Meyer, after spending several weeks in the eastern cities, returned home on Tuesday.

—The prop timber teams have cut up the streets of the town terribly during the recent soft weather.

—Mr. Krissinger, of Berlin, Pa., father of Mrs. Will Kurtz, came here last week on a few days visit.

—The grand jury at the recent term of court recommended the erection of a new jail for Huntingdon county.

—Uriah Osman intends taking a trip through the West in the near future and will be absent for a year or more.

—Three of Centre Hall's ministers will leave this spring. Revs. Piper, Land and Miller, have been appointed to other charges.

—Geo. Wate, in the eastern end of Miles tp., fell from the mow to the threshing floor in his father's barn, breaking a leg.

—Our lumberman, Mr. Huyett, has purchased a lumbertract from Geo. B. Weaver, in Miles tp., and will move one of his sawmills on it.

—On Monday the personal property connected with the glass works, including the large stock of glass, was sold to Mr. L. T. Munson for $2600.

—Dr. Hamill, of Lemont, who had been seriously ill of typhoid fever, for several weeks, has recovered sufficiently to leave his bed chamber.

—Mrs. Daniel Wieland, of Linden Hall, mother of our esteemed young friend Al. Wieland, clerk in Wolf's store, has been quite ill of pneumonia.

—Rev. Land and family will leave this place for their future home at Meadville, May 1. Rev. Groh will move from Boalsburg to Meyerstown, April 1.

— Mr. John Wolf, of Miles, late co. com'r, came up Tuesday on a visit to friends, and Wednesday found him quite unwell at his brothers, Wm. Wolf's.

—Lettie Lonberger expects to open a summer term of school in Centre Hall on the 34 Monday of April. Also will give lessons on crayon drawing each week.

—Mrs R. E Bartholomew has purchased Wm. L. Kurtz's residence at the station for $2500. Mr. Kurtz will make Berlin, Somerset county, his future home in a few months.

—We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Tyrone Roofing company in another colum. Give them a job and you will find them square as well as gentlemen.

—A fatal epidemic among horses has been raging in the vicinity of North Bend, Clinton county, where a great many teams are engaged in hauling bark. One man from Williamsport lost five head.

—Mr. Wm. F. Campbell, late miller with Kurtz & Son, having lost his occupation here by the recent fire, will occupy a position as miller with Gerberick & Hale. Mr. Campbell is a good miller and a good citizen.

—The Madisonburg schools and literary society will hold an exhibition, Saturday eve., March 23, in the town hall at the above place. Public patronage is cordially solicited. Charges for admission will be very moderate.

—Wm. T. Farner, son of Samuel Farner, dec'd, now in York state, writes us, wanting to know about the Centre county Bohemian oats and seed company, agents of which are up there trying their game. It's a swindle, William, caution your farmers against it. One of the agents is likely soon to open business in Williamsport.

A DESTRUCTIVE ELEMENT.

BURNING OF KURTZ & SON'S FLOURING MILLS,

Grain House and Coal Yards also Burned.

UNKIND REPORTS CIRCULATED.

On last Friday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the flouring mills of Kurtz & Son, at this place were discovered on fire, and in two hours the entire plant, including a dwelling house, was a mass of fiery ruins. The fire communicated to Bartholomew's grain elevator and coal sheds, adjoining the mill on the east, and these were also soon in ruins.

The millbuilding was a high, three story frame structure, and was equipped with the best and latest improved roller machinery; it was erected in 1885, and was well known in a great portion of the state for its excellent grades of flour. The trade of the mill took in the Clearfield coal region and extended from Ebensburg and Holidaysburg in the west to Wilkesbarre in the east.

The stock burned comprised about 3,000 bushels of wheat, 300 barrels of flour, with about 5,400 bushels of oats, rye and corn, and large quantities of chop and bran. The dwelling near the west end of the mill, a two story rame, was also burned; it was occupied by Mr. Martz, a shoemaker, who only moved into it about three weeks before the fire The greater part of his household goods was burned and he had no insurance.

Another two story frame dwelling south of the mill, occupied by miller Campbell, was on fire several times, but by the exertions of some of the men on the ground the house was saved.

Bartholomew's store and residence were badly scorched and the windows broken by the heat. It was only the metalic roof that proved a protection against the flying sparks. Had the wind been a little more in the direction of Bartholomew's that entire section would have become a prey to the flames.

Bartholomew's grain house contained about 2,000 bushels of wheat, rye and oats, and his coal shed several car loads of coal, all of which was burned.

The loss of Kurtz & Son is not less than $20,000 on which there was an insurance of $5,000 on the mill in the State Millers Co., and about $300 on the house in the Centre Hall company. Mr. Bartholomew's loss is well covered by insurance. He had $1,000 on the grainhouse, and about $1,500 on grain in same, none of it in the Centre Hall company.

The fire lit up the country for miles around and was a sight of terrible grandeur, lighting up the whole southern side of Nittany mountain.

Mr. William Lee, living on the Wilson farm, was the first one to notice a light at the mill, as he was on his way from the house to the stable, at 4 o'clock, and supposed what he saw was the engineer's lantern standing near the engine house door outside; as he was accustomed to seeing the engineer with his lantern early in the morning. Mr. Lee says all inside the engine house was dark, at the time when suddenly there went up a flash like powder up the sides of the angle formed by the joining of the engine house with the main building.

THE BENEFITS OF THE MILL.

The mill will be missed in this part of the valley. It was needed and a great convenience, and withal a first class plant. Its destruction will only begin to make itself felt to the community in general who had to go to the mill.

With the erection of Kurtz & Son's roller flouring mill, the farmers of this valley for the past 3½ years found the prices of wheat advanced from 6 to 12 cents per bushel, right at home—it secured them the prices of the eastern market right at their barns. Previous to the erection of the mill, the farmer had to stand the expense of freight and handling wheat making a reduction for him of about 10 sometimes 15 cents on the bushel.

We put the average benefit to each farmer at 8 cents per bushel, there are 100,000 bushels wheat raised in the valley each year on an average crop—thus the mill annually benefitted farmers at from $8,000 to $10,000 above what they would have realized without it.

UNKIN D REPORTS.

Some persons seem to have busied themselves, since the fire, with fabricating groundless and malicious reports, that Messrs. Kurtz & Son were endeavoring to avoid paying their creditors; this is told to persons who have claims against the firm to create a feeling of alarm in such. We desire to quiet any who may have fears on this account; every claim will be promptly paid in full; and, altho it could be legitimately done, no judgments will be entered in favor of the wives of the members of the firm, or of any one else, to crowd out any claim.

Unkind reports of this nature are the work of scoundrels who for years have been endeavoring to sully our good name, injure our credit and ruin our business, by slanders bred of jealousy; altho we never gave cause for it, were not business rivals or ever had any business difficulties with the persons guilty of this infamous work, or ever made a dollar off of them.

In all these infamous attempts to harm us, we mantain our good name and credit, successfully conducted our business in spite of these foul attempts to ruin us; this cowardly work, running thro a series of years, had its influence, as we have reason to believe, to incense against us those who would fire our property in the dark hours of night—we could not battle there—"that fetched us."

We will be excused for making this explanation under the circumstances.

— Our first invoice of boy's and children's clothing, from Jacob Reed's Sons, will be opened Saturday March 16.
MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Bellefonte.

Scattered.

The destruction of Kurtz & Son's mill property has scattered those engaged in it. Will Kurtz, manager, with his family goes to Somerset county to assist in the management of a hardware establishment at Berlin. Campbell, the miller, with his family, goes to Bellefonte. Gingerich, one of the assistants, has sought employ elsewhere. Harter, the engineer, will remain. Stover, an assistant in the mill, will go to his home, until an opening elsewhere offers itself.

——Lewins employes none but the best workmen in his tailoring establishment at Bellefonte, and has the finest cutter in the state in his employ.

The Bellefonte Nail Works to Resume.

The Bellefonte nail works, which have been closed now for a fortnight because of a refusal on the part of the employes to accept a reduction which the management made, it is rumored were again to resume business on last Monday morning. The reduction made by the firm was from $1.58 to $1.08 a turn; and where they had been paying 15 cents buggy money more will be paid now—altogether making a reduction of 65 cents or more than one-third formerly received. Whether the workmen have agreed to accept these terms it is not yet positively known.

The glass works, which were closed last Saturday, have, it is now definitely known, been closed for good, the company being financially unable to continue operating them at the present price of raw material and the selling of manufactured glass. The works have been operated by a stock company and all the members will be heavy lossers by the forced closure.

Mr. James Campbell, president of the Window Glass Workers' association, was in Bellefonte and offered to secure situations for all the employes who were thrown idle if they desired it.

Longevity.

We notice the death of David Kleckner, of Mifflinburg, in a late issue of the REPORTER, father of Mrs. Jas A. Keller, of this place. Remarkable longevity seems to belong to that family, as noted by Mr. Linn, in the Mifl. Telegraph:

BELLEFONTE, PA., Feb. 22, 1889.

DEAR EDITOR: I noticed in your paper the death of David Kleckner, whose kindly face and stalwart form have been familiar to me from my boyhood. The longevity of the family is remarkable:

Solomon Kleckner, died Aug. 18, 1837, aged 72 years.
John Kleckner, died Aug. 23, 1839, aged 89 years.
Wm. Kleckner, died Jan. 5, 1861, aged 79 years.
George Kleckner, died May 3, 1874, aged 77 years.
Isaac Kleckner, died May 14, 1877, aged 84 years.
Michael Kleckner, died Aug. 27, 1887, aged 84 years.
David Kleckner, died Feb. 16, 1889, aged 89 years, 6 months and 16 days.

Evangelical Appointments

The following is the list of appointments made by the Central Penna. Conference of the Evangelical Association held at Williamsport last week, of the Centre District.

I M Pines Presiding Elder.
Lewistown and Patterson—S P Reemer.
McClure—J G M Swengle.
Middleburg—S Aurand and H B Barshinger.
Port Treverton—J D Stover.
New Berlin—R W Runyan.
Millmont—W N Wallace.
Centre—W H Stover.
Spring Mills—W L Beaumont.
Brush Valley—A Rearick.
Nittany Valley—J M King and J W Thompson.
Sugar Valley—P C Weidmyer and E Kessler.
Centre Hall—F S Vought.
Milesburg—E W Koontz and S E Koontz.

Death of John Hoy.

On Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m. Mr. John Hoy passed away at his residence near Bellefonte. He had been declining in physical health and strength for a long time.

Deceased was the father of Dr. H. K. Hoy. He also had several other children who have reached the age of maturity, and are filling prominent positions of trust.

Deceased was a life long resident of this county.

John Hoy was born in this county, two miles east of Madisonburg. His age was 73 years, 1 month and 2 days. The immediate cause of his death was erysipelas.

To Our Friends.

E. J. W., D. D.—Your note of sympathy comes like a soft pillow to the brow of the invalid: Thanks for your kind words.

To the score of letters of a similar kind from all over the state, Messrs. Kurtz & Son feel grateful for the expressions of sympathy and friendship they bear, coupled with the hope the mill will be rebuilt that they may renew their business relations with it. The kindest feelings always existed between the mill firm and all its many patrons—and none will more gladly see a renewal of these relations than Messrs. Kurtz & Son.

Leg Broken.

Harry, a little son of Simon Harper, of this place, had a leg broken on Tuesday, while playing whip cracker with the school boys. Harry was at the cracker end of the whip, and he was swung around with such velocity that his hold broke and he was sent heels over head on the ground, causing a fracture of a leg between the knee and ankle.

Iron Works Resume Operations.

Bellefonte, Pa., March 11.—The Bellefonte Nail Works started in all its departments to-day with a full force of men, after an idleness in the various departments ranging from one to three weeks. The Centre Iron Company's rolling mill will start to-morrow after an idleness of five weeks.

——See Fauble's stock before purchasing.

——For cheap clothing go to the Rochester clothing house. Bellefonte.

——Go to Fauble's clothing house for a fine suit of clothing and save money

——If you wish to be well dressed in latest styles, go to Fleming, Bellefonte.

——If you wish a dress suit give Fleming, the tailor, your order and you will not regret it.

——A dollar saved is a dollar earned, which can be done by buying clothes from the Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte.

——The insurance on buildings covered with slate or metal roofing is much less than those covered with shingles—see ad. U. R. Co. 2t

——The Philad. Branch has opened up its fall stock of clothing. An immense stock of fall and winter overcoats can be be found there for your inspection. They have overcoats in all styles, price and quality. Remember the Philad. Branch when in need of clothing.

Tusseyville.

The singing society under the control of Prof. Crawford; is doing finely, that is right, it is one of the principal parts of worship, and as the older ones drop out, the young and rising generation should take their place.

There will be a good deal of flitting this spring; Mr. Korman will move on the John Love farm, J. B. Horner has rented his house and lot to Benj. Ricker, and will go to Axeman, Daniel Horner rented his tenant on his farm to his son John, who no doubt will farm for his father.

Esq. Housman says there is a big difference in the manner of duning people, he sent out some 12 duns this week and they all appeared but two, the difference is this, send people a dun to pay debts, and they pay no attention to it, dun them once to come and get money.

A child of Howard Ripka's met with a fatal accident a few days ago, while some one had set a bucket of boiling water down, the child, in a playful manner running backwards fell into the bucket of water and was scalded to such an extend that it died inside of twenty-four hours, she was about two years old.

A Mr. Smith from Ohio is visiting friends in this part of the county.

Coburn.

I was very sorry to hear of your misfortune last week. Our community will feel the loss very much as there was a great deal of your flour used through these parts.

Our landlords feel happy as they have been granted license; also the stillhouse.

Felix Breinghause has sold his property to John Brandt. Felix will have sale of his blacksmith tools and furniture on Saturday, and Monday will start for Washington Territory; Lot Condo will rent the property and carry on blacksmithing.

The Weaver Bros. have their building completed, and on Saturday Barber Springer will occupy the same for a barber shop; it is a real nice cozy shop; he is here on Wednesdays and Saturdays and does a fair business.

Sam Ulrich's sale was well attended and everything brought a good price.

Spring Mills.

Hon. W. M. Allison is having rollers put in the grist mill. When done he will have one of the best mills in the valley.

Some smart fellows are trying to get fun out of a serious matter. The have written letters to some of the citizens of this place and vicinity signed "White Caps." If those citizens would put forth an effort to look up the matter, they might give the fellows some trouble.

Miss May Bibby, of Millheim, is visiting a few days with her young friends, a this place, this week.

The directors of Gregg tp. propose building a new school house at Polk Hill.

James Crawford and family expect to move west in the spring.

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

——Fleming, the fashionable tailor Bellefonte, has gained quite a reputation for cheap and well made suits.

——For a fine and cheap winter suit go to Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte.

Death of Judge Barrett.

Hon. G. R. Barrett died at his home in Clearfield on Saturday in his 73d year, of paralysis. He was appointed by President Pierce in 1856 to codify the revenue laws, and served as judge of the Twenty-fifth judicial district continuously for eighteen years, when he resigned.

Judge Barrett was known to many of the Reporter readers.

MURDERED AT RENOVO.

Policeman Paul, of Renovo, was shot and killed by Charles Cleary, on night of 12. Cleary escaped.

Notice.

On account of losses by the recent fire, the undersigned is obliged to call upon all having accounts at Bartholomew's store, to make settlement within a reasonable time, by so doing they will greatly oblige 14ma3m. R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

MARRIED.

At the home of Rev. D. S. Monroe, on Sunday morning March 10, Samuel Gibson, of Bellefonte, and Carrie Tate, of Pleasant Gap.

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

——Fleming has a complete line of winter goods, which he offers very cheap and at a bargain.

——Teams wanted to haul lumber and railroad ties, inquire of J. D. LESHER, Centre Hall.

——For a well fitting and well made suit, go to Fleming, the tailor, Bellefonte.

——Fauble's line for eady made clothing is complete in every par icular, and cannot be beat by any dealer in the county.

——If you wish to be well dressed, get your clothing made by Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte, who has a complete line of latest goods, and at cheapest prices.

Musical College.—The 35 session of six weeks, opens Monday evening, April 29, for the teaching of young ladies in vocal and instrumental music Address,
F. C. MOYER, Director,
7mar4t Freeburg, Pa.

NOTICE.

All persons having accounts with the firm of Kurtz & Son, are requested to make settlement of same on or before April 1st next. KURTZ & SON
3t.

EXTRA OFFER.

Any one sending us the names of three new subscribers with the cash for one year, will get a copy of the REPORTER one year free.

——Ready-made clothing of every description and quality at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

— Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte, makes the cheapest and best fitting suits in the county.

——Fauble keeps the finest stock of ready made clothing in the county and cannot be undersold by any competitor.

Select School.

Prof S. H. Ditzell, of Tusseyville, a well qualified teacher, will open a select school one mile east of Tusseyville, in the Pine Grove school building, commencing the 8th of April and continuing ten weeks. This is a good opportunity for those who desire to continue their studies or prepare for teaching. 14mar3,

-:THE UNION ROOFING CO.,:-
TYRONE, — — PENNA.
o)——[o[——(o
MANUFACTURERS AND ROOFERS OF
-:- SLATE GOODS. -:-

Have especial advantages to furnish Builders and Property owners with first class Slate Roofing. We use none but the best qualities of Black Diamond, Peach Botton, etc. Slate, and employ none but thoroughly experienced roofers—not the so called "practical slate roofers," formerly, tin and shingle roofers.

Make a specialty of Slate Blackboards, Urinals, and other goods.

-:- METAL ROOFING. -:-

General agents for Cortrights Metal Roofing, Tile, etc., American Cement Company's Cement, Terra Cotta Goods. All kinds of Building Paper and Asbestos roofing. Have the best brands of Cement in large or small quantities at very low prices.

Repairing promptly attended to. All work guaranteed and references furnished. Call or send for circular and further information to

UNION ROOFING CO.,
Main office in Pruner Block. TYRONE, PA.
28mar 3m

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their aporoval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.
CHARLES W STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SALE MARCH 19.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned offers at public sale 2 miles west of Millheim, horses, cows, hogs, farming implements, etc.
WM. ZERBY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, executor of Jacob Gingerich, dec'd., late of Potter tp., will offer all the real estate of said decedent at public sale in Centre Hall, situate 3 miles west of Centre Hall, on Saturday, March 16th, the following described property: A tract of land containing about 20 ACRES, more or less, of excellent farming land, having there on erected a good house and barn. The land is in high state of cultivation.

TERMS:—5 per cent. cash when farm is knocked off, balance on 1st of April, when deed will be acknowledged. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.
GEO. GINGERICH.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned at Farmers Mills, on Friday, March 15, at 10 o'clock, the following property, 3 good work horses, one with foal, 4 good milch cows, all about fresh, 1 roan bull 2 years old, 3 head of young cattle, 17 head of sheep, 2 2 horse wagons, one as good as new, 1 good sled, 1 horse hay rake, Excelsior reaper and mower, threshing machine, shaker, strap and horse power, hay fork, rope and pulleys, fanning mill, 2 plows, harrow, 2 cultivators, corn planter, corn scraper, set good tug harness, 4 flynets, lot of horse gears, lot of forks and rakes, grind stone, iron kettle, scalding trough, and numerous other articles.
JACOB NEESE.
D. H. Ruhl, auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

PUBLIC SALE.—ABOUT 1¼ MILES EAST OF Centre Hall, on Thursday, March 21.

Five head of Horses, two being breeding mares one with foal, 2 black Percheron colts, matches, three and four years old, will work single or double, one yearling colt, five milk cows, will be fresh about time of sale, one Holstein bull, 11 head young cattle, 15 head sheep, one Southdown ram, 3 chesterwhite breeding sows, 18 shoats, 2 thoroughbred Chesterwhite boars, Johnson binder, one plantation wagon 4 inch tire, sulky, one horse cutter, grain drill, hayrake, hand cornsheller, hayfork, plows, harrows, single and double trees, spreads, set of front gears, two sets flynets, two sets single harness, set blacksmith tools, breastchains, cowchains. Cooly Creamery, good as new, rakes shaking forkes, and other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.
J. N. Leitzel, Auct. A. P. KRAPE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889.

PUBLIC SALE.—THERE WILL BE EXPOSED to public sale at the residence of the undersigned, 2½ miles west of Centre Hall, on Tuesday, March 19, at 1 o'clock, the following discribed personal property, to wit: 4 head of horses, 1 five year old mare, 1 three year old mare, 1 two year old mare, 1 three year old horse, 20 head of sheep, six milk cows, 3 heifers, 7 mo. old, 2 two year old heifers, ¾ Holstein bull, 2 fat steers, 2 fine breeding sows will have pig about first week in March, 14 shoats, 1 top buggy, cider barrels, 60 ft. tubing for pumps, 90 lbs. barbed wire, 3 square harrows, 2 one horse cultivators, and other articles not mentioned in the above.

A credit of one year will be given.
Wm. Goodheen, JOSHUA T. POTTER.
Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889.

PUBLIC SALE OF 116 HEAD OF LIVESTOCK, will be exposed at public sale at the residence of the subscriber, 3 miles east of Boalsburg and 2 miles east of Linden Hall station in Potter township, on Tuesday, March 26, 1889 commencing at 9 a. m. sharp, the following property: 7 horses, good and young, described as follows: One dark brown Morgan horse 7 years old, weight 1420 pounds; good work horse, clear of blemish; 2 mares with foal, one a Clydesdale, one a good single driver; one five year old horse, good worker and good driver; one four year old sorrel mare, good worker; one light bay three year old Hambleton ian horse will make a good gentle driver; one brown mare, is a good and safe driver; one yearling horse colt. The above described horses are all clear of blemish. 10 good milch cows, 6 of them will be fresh about the time of the sale, one of them a Guernsey, 1 Kentucky Short horn Bull, 8 head of Fat Cattle, 10 head of young Cattle, 56 head of sheep, 1 a Cotswool Buck, 4 yearling Shropshire Ewes, 51 good heavy ewes, 2 breeding sows, 14 head of shoats, 10 light shoats, 1 4-horse broad wheel wagon, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, Osborne binder, 1 Dodge reaper and mower combined, hosier drill, hay ladders, hay rake, 1 good bench cultivator, latest improved, 3-horse cultivator, lot of single cultivators, Centre Hall corn planter, 1 corn plow, 1 big wagon bed, field roller, 3 double shovel plows, 3 3 Syracuse plows, 2 of them steel beams, the other metal beams, 3 harrows, grain-cradle; mowing scythe and briar hook, fanning mill, cutting-box, bag wagon, harpoon hay fork with rope and pulleys, 1 long sled, 1 lumber sled, patent stable cleaner, wheelbarrow, set breechbands, 3 set front gears, 1 set tug harness, plow gears, 6 housing, 3 set of check lines, 1 4-horse line, 1 6-horse line, 2 heavy blind bridles, 4 bridles for tugs, a lot of hair collars, 4 sets new fly-nets, lot of lead reins and choke straps, 1 wagon saddle, 1 dexter queen spring buggy, 1 2-seated extention top carriage with full leather top, 2 good buggy poles, 2 sleighs, 1 set double harness, and a great many other articles, including 4 milk cans with cooling trough and elevator, seed corn by the bushel, corn in ear, seed barley, timothy seed, 9-50ths of grain in ground &c., &c. Cook stove and other household goods.

Terms easy, and made known at sale.
William Goheen, LOT W. KIMPORT.
Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC sale by the undersigned, near Penn Cave, on March 22d, the following property: 2 horses; 3 cows; 3 head of young cattle; 9 head of sheep; 2 shoats; 1 two horse wagon; 1 two horse spring wagon; 1 sled; 1 family sleigh; 1 horse rake; threshing machine; horse power; shaker and strap; 2 plows; 1 harrow; 2 cultivators; 1 corn scraper; 1 corn planter; hay fork rope and pulleys; 1 fanning mill; single trees; double trees; spread chains; log chain; cow chaines; horse gears; flynets; plow lines; check lines; collars; bridles; cook stove and pipe; coal stove; and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A reasonable credit will be given. BENJ. STOVER.
J. N. Leitzel, auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be exposed at public sale at the late residence of Jacob Shaffer, dec'd, in Gregg tp., 1 mile north of Penn Hall, on Tuesday, March 26, the Real Estate of said Jacob Shaffer, dec'd, bounded and described as follows: On the south by public road and lands of Daniel Bartges, on the east by lands of John Stoner, on the north by lands of Daniel Bartges, on the west by lands of John Bartges' heirs and Francis Gramley, containing about 95 ACRES, more or less. Thereon erected a 2 story Dwelling House, a good summer house, bank barn, and necessary outbuildings. Plenty of best spring water at the buildings. A large orchard with the best fruit, different varieties. About 50 acres under cultivation, balance well timbered with prop and spile timber.

TERMS:—⅓ on confirmation of sale, ⅓ in one year, and the balance in two years, all with interest from day of confirmation of sale. The deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
M. L. RISHEL,
Adm'r. of dec'd.

Also at the same time and place the following personal property will be sold by widow of dec'd: 2 good cows, about fresh, 1 yearling calf, 1 brood sow, 1 two horse wagon, sled, harrow, Cultivator, corn planter, corn scraper, 2 flynets, 1 horse hay rake, good reaper, chopper machine, lot of horse gears, 2 cider barrels, boring machine, straw cutter, stands, camp-meeting tent of the best of cloth all complete with the timbers, and numerous other articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.
SUSAN SHAFFER.

SALE MARCH 27.

PUBLIC SALE.—NEAR TUSSEYVILLE, Wednesday March 27, 2 good work horses, one a sorrel the other a dappel gray, one 5 the other 7 years old, and weighing from 1300 to 1400, sound and well broken for sing'e or double harness; 2 milk cows will be fresh soon; 1 heifer, springer; 2 bulls of good stock; 3 calves full-blooded Jerseys; 10 head shoats; Chesterwhite boar and sow; good Conklin wagon; 1 old wagon; new bob sled; top buggy; spring wagon; land roller; hay rake; windmill; rolling screen; Oliver chilled plow; Camel bal. plow; graincradle; sythe; double and single trees; straw cutter; wagon wheels; sleighbox; 400 lbs. old iron; horsegears; set new yankee harness all complete; 2 horsecollars; housens; checklines; new plowlines; 4 new yankee bridles; set old yankee harness; set single harness with colar and breaststrap; hitching straps; breaststraps with snaps; yoke straps; riding bridle, halters; butt and breast lumber log and cow chains; colar and hame straps; hayfork, rope and pulleys; dungchook; hoes; forks; rakes; shovels; grainbags; axe; barrels; 2 bbl vinegar; curry combs and brushes; new flynets; buggynets; bushel and ½ bu. measures; baskets; spade; hatchet saws; chisels; barrow, manure sled; tongue chain; iron kettle, Luela cook stove with utensils, Hathaway stove; corner cupboard; bedsteads; spring bed and mattress; ½ doz. cane seat chairs; rocking chair; kitchen chairs; doughtray; sink; 10 ft. extension table; square table; churn; carpets; tubs; buckets; dishes; crocks; cans; tinware; potatoes by the bushel, &c. Sale at 12 o'clock.
Wm. Goheen Asct. WM. GROSSMAN.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1889.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE OFFERED AT public sale, by the undersigned about 1½ miles west of Centre Hall, the following personal property: 1 black Norman horse, 1 brood mare half Morgan, 1 yearling colt, 2 cows, 3 head of young cattle, 1 breeding sow, Champion reaper & mower combined, threshing machine, shaker and horse power, 1 hay rake, 2 grain cradles, 1 bob sled, 2 two horse wagons, 1 truck wagon, 1 wheel barrow, 2 set hay ladders, 1 set tug harness, 2 set single harness, 1 land roller, 3 plows, 2 small cultivators, 1 large cultivator, 1 harrow, 1 double shovel plow, 2 single shovel plows, 1 fanning mill, 1 feed cutter, forks, rakes, hay fork, rope and pulleys, hay by the ton, 1 spring wagon, 1 Centre Hall corn planter, 1 sleigh, 1 grind stone, 1 extra good crosscut saw, 2 iron kettles, 1 big 8-day clock (Germany), 1 cook stove, 1 sink, 1 wood chest, tables, chairs, 75 yards carpet, parlor stove, 1 corner cupboard, 1 bureau, 1 sewing machine, bed steads and bedding, 40 gal. copper kettle, wash stands, 1 desk, potatoes by the bushel, 1 mantle clock, corn in the ear.

Sale to begin at 9 o'clock.
U. D. OSMAN.

McCORMICK BROS, | McCORMICK BROS
CENTRE HALL, PA. | CENTRE HALL, PA.
—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS—
-:- FURNITURE -:-
Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits,
Side Boards, Lounges, Tables,
Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs
Undertaking a Specialty.

Bargains! :-: New Goods!

We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Our line of Fancy Plads, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our early customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS !----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Comeand see the new goods at

Harper & Kreamer's.